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DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO MEET PRESIDENT TAFT IN WASHINGTON

Uncle of King George Arrives in New York and Plans for Call on the Nation's Chief Executive

DEPOT IS GUARDED

British Royal Party Avoids Crush of Curious at Grand Central Station by Getting in Fifteen Minutes Early

NEW YORK—Despite the announcement that the visit to this city of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Princess Patricia, is purely a social affair, there may be international significance in their presence here. The Duke of Connaught plans to go to Washington Thursday night and while there to meet President Taft. Arrangements for the visit have been completed by Ambassador James Bryce, and every effort has been made to keep it a secret.

It was said today that the duke wants to discuss the advisability of King George and Queen Mary of England including this country in their itinerary if they visit Canada in 1913. The proposition that they might come and be received as the guests of the nation has already resulted in a protest in certain quarters.

The duke, accompanied by Ambassador Reid, went to the home of William Butler Duncan, who as a member of the reception committee welcomed him as Prince Arthur of Connaught to this city in 1868, and left a card today. Afterward he was taken for a trip through the parks and to General Grant's tomb. The duchess and her daughter were also taken through the parks after a private

(Continued on page nine, column two)

REVERE HOUSE MANAGEMENT IS HELD BLAMELESS

Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett exonerates the managers and owners of the Revere House, recently destroyed by fire. He says that the laws governing fire escapes and other means of egress were complied with.

The commissioner further states that the investigation and search for victims of the fire in the ruins was ordered by him and not by the directors of the company. In reply to the statement that buildings are no longer erected which do not meet the law in every requirement, he says:

"I want a law upon the books which will prevent the occupancy of any building until the fire escapes are provided. Our present laws allow families to enter houses without fire escapes pending their manufacture. Many weeks may thus pass and the families are unprotected."

Asked if he intended to introduce any such order covering his ideas into the Legislature the commissioner said he had not yet given that any thought.

L. K. MORSE URGES MERRIMAC RIVER CHANNEL PLAN

WASHINGTON—Leslie K. Morse of Haverhill, secretary of the Merrimac Deep Water Association, is in Washington conferring with Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, to the end that the association's plan for the proposed Merrimac river channel may be specified in the Gardner channel appropriation bill as finally presented to the committee on rivers and harbors.

This plan calls for a 16-foot channel to Haverhill, a six-foot channel to Lowell and a dam and lock at Lions Mouth. Mr. Morse brings letters favoring the plan from the board of trade of Lawrence and city councils of Lawrence and Lowell, and other trade organizations.

DEPARTMENT MERGER PLAN IS PUT OVER AT THE MAYOR'S REQUEST

City Council Postpones Action to Enable the Chief Executive to Inspect the Present Draft of the Order

ECONOMY IN PLAN

At the request of Mayor Fitzgerald the proposed city ordinance providing for the consolidation of the park, public grounds, bath and music departments into a department of recreation, which was to have been taken up at the meeting of the city council today, will go over until the next meeting. The mayor has not inspected the present draft of the order and desires time to do so.

It was planned that the report on the order today should be followed by an amendment placing the two commissioners under civil service rules. The mayor said today he prefers that the proposed ordinance should go before the council in a complete form approved by him.

The consolidation of the four departments has been Mayor Fitzgerald's plan

BRIEF IS FILED BY DEFENSE IN CONTEST OF MRS. EDDY'S WILL

Document in New Hampshire Supreme Court Contains Complete Denial to All Allegations Made

SETTLEMENT A BAR

CONCORD, N. H.—The brief of counsel for the defendants in the suit in the supreme court of this state, George W. Glover against Gen. Henry M. Baker, executor under the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, et al., was filed at Concord on Jan. 20.

The brief answers the allegations of the plaintiff in the matter of the bona fides in the family settlement, the question of public policy, and all other matters upon which the plaintiffs seek to establish their case. The brief also gives a general survey of the litigation showing the present status of the various suits and gives an analytical summary of the pleadings and proceedings in the present case.

Regarding the plaintiff's position on the family settlement the brief says that unless he has pleaded facts entitling him to avoid the settlement deeds on the ground of fraud or otherwise they preclude him from maintaining his case. It is declared that the contestant did not alone agree not to contest the will on the grounds advanced in the litigation at the time but he also after receiving an advancement, his full share of the estate going to him, was barred under the New Hampshire law.

(Continued on page eight, column two)

GOV. FOSS UNABLE TO MAKE TOUR

Because of pressure of official duties in Massachusetts Governor Foss says that he would be unable to make a tour of western United States in company with other eastern governors. He thinks that the plan proposed by Gov. Oswald West of Oregon for a visit of governors of the East to the western states, like that taken by western governors in the East, would be of mutual advantage.

Although Governor West is reported to have sent invitations to eastern state executives to visit Oregon, Governor Foss says that one has not reached him.

CHILDREN OCCUPY NEW GEO. T. ANGELL SCHOOL IN ROXBURY

Edward P. Shute, Master, Leads 350 Pupils From Overcrowded Sherwin Building to New Structure

CONDITIONS IDEAL

Eight Large Recitation Rooms, Light and Airy, Solve Vexed Problem for Boston Educators

Three hundred and fifty primary grade schoolboys said good-by to the overcrowded Sherwin school in Sterling street, opposite Madison square, Roxbury, today and took possession of their new school home, the George T. Angell building at Harrison avenue and Hunnewell and Reed streets.

At 9:10 a. m. Edward P. Shute, master of the Sherwin district, in which the new school is situated, led the procession of six teachers and members of eight lower primary grade classes to the new building, where roomy and pleasant accommodations are provided these classes in place of crowded rooms and portable schoolhouses, as at the Sherwin.

Miss Emma L. Peterson is first assistant in charge of the George T. Angell school. The other teachers transferred from the Sherwin are Miss Laura L. Brown, Miss Sarah E. Gould, Miss Mary F. Sullivan, Miss Rebecca E. Carson and Miss Florence Rice. Later, Mr. Shute said today, arrangements will be made for an open-air class and a special class at the new school.

The building, which has accommodations for 352 pupils, is a plain building of red brick and sandstone. It was built from plans by the architectural department of the schoolhouse commission.

So far as light, air and similar matters are concerned, the school is finely located, as it sits almost in the middle of a large lot. No large building can adjoin it and cut off the air or light. It is 2½ stories in height. There are eight rooms, four on each floor. The rooms accommodate 44 pupils each. There is a nurse's room and a teachers' room.

For a year the Sherwin and Hyde districts have been sharing the rooms in the Lafayette school building on Rogers street near Washington street. The pupils who belong in the Sherwin district are now all withdrawn from the Lafayette school. This arrangement will do away with the remaining portables in the Hyde and Sherwin districts.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. Shute with the captains of the two police divisions within the district to have the crossings on Washington street well guarded by policemen one half hour before school in the morning and afternoon and for one half hour after the schools close their morning and afternoon sessions.

DEMOCRATS OUTLINE REVISION PROGRAM ON STEEL SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON—The Democratic steel revision tariff schedule made public today and soon to be submitted to Congress contemplates reductions of from 30 to 50 per cent on all items in the iron and steel tariff and the placing on the free list of iron ore, sewing machines, printing machinery, cash registers, nails and many other articles upon which a tariff is now levied.

This schedule will be submitted Tuesday to a caucus of the Democratic representatives for ratification. Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic floor leader, said today that he believed the caucus would approve it, that the bill might be presented to the ways and means committee immediately and that real tariff tinkering in the House might begin by Wednesday, when he expects to call up the measure. It is barely possible, however, that these dates may be changed to later in the week.

CITY HALL ANNEX PLANS ARE READY

Mayor Fitzgerald was notified today by Edward H. Graham, the architect making plans for the \$800,000 city hall annex, that the plans will be ready to be submitted to the finance commission Friday.

The mayor says the city will probably advertise for bids for the construction of the building by the first of the week.

C. E. IS NAMED FOR NOBEL PRIZE
WASHINGTON—Representative McCall of Massachusetts has written to Christiania, Norway, recommending the world Christian Endeavor movement for the Nobel peace prize next year.

BOSTON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION WHICH OPENS



Children, conducted by teachers, entering the George T. Angell school at Harrison avenue, Hunnewell and Reed street, Roxbury

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION PLAN OPPOSED BY MANY

Some of the members of the committee on railroads to which was referred the Lomasney order for an investigation of the question of the state taking over the property of railroads in Boston, have been informed by the railroad commissioners that there is no need of the investigation, said a member of the committee today.

The hearing by the committee on this order will be given following adjournment of the Legislature this afternoon. The hearing will be an executive one.

ANTI-ABDICATION PARTY IS GAINING HOLD IN PEKING

(By the United Press)
SHANGHAI, China—There were indications today that the imperial clan had decided to fight to retain the Chinese throne. The younger Manchurian princes, who have held out firmly against compliance with the terms of the revolutionists have evidently gained the upper hand.

Yuan Shi Kai's removal from the office of premier is expected with Yin Tchang, former minister of war, or Teh Liang, former president of the board of war, as the new premier.

Republican leaders here today insist on a renewal of hostilities. They declare that the revolutionists lost valuable time by treating with the throne, and ask for an advance against Peking. Already several hundred republican soldiers have been landed at Chefoo, and an expedition could reach the imperialist capital in a few days.

It is believed here that there is much dissatisfaction in the ranks of the imperial army, and that it would put up little resistance if the campaign was pushed vigorously by the republicans.

WASHINGTON—The powers have decided not to recognize the Chinese republic. Recognition, should it come later, will not be extended by any one power independently but by all the interested powers jointly after a consultation.

A Tientsin, China, despatch to the Boston Financial News says that 300 American soldiers arrived there today from Chin Wang Tao to protect foreigners.

TRAINS COLLIDE ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL

DECATUR, Ill.—James T. Harahan, former president of the Illinois Central railroad, and three others were slain in a wreck on that road at 12:30 o'clock this morning at Kinmundy, Ill. Mr. Harahan was in a private car with a party of guests. The other railway officials slain were: E. B. Pierce, solicitor general of the Rock Island railroad; E. E. Wright, son of Gen. Luke Wright and an attorney of Memphis, connected with the Illinois Central legal department; F. O. Melcher, second vice-president of the Rock Island railroad.

The railroad officials were on their way to a conference at Memphis in a Rock Island private car attached to south bound Illinois Central train No. 25. The train was making its regular stop at Kinmundy station when another southbound train, which does not stop here, crashed into the rear of the standing train. A misunderstanding of orders is given as the cause of the wreck.

TERM CLOSES AT SIMMONS COLLEGE

The first term of Simmons College will close tomorrow. The examinations which will last until Feb. 3, begin Thursday. Wednesday will be a holiday in all departments.

Frederick W. Howe of the Framingham Normal school this afternoon lectured before the class in household economics on "The Chemistry of Food." Mrs. Charles K. Bolton entertained in honor of Mr. Howe.

ITALY WANTS HAGUE TO SETTLE DISPUTE OVER FRENCH LINERS

(By the United Press)
PARIS—The French cabinet will meet in special session tonight to consider a proposal received from the Italian government, that all of the questions in dispute between the two nations, growing out of the seizure of the steamers Manoubia and Carthage be sent to the Hague tribunal for adjustment. Both vessels were seized on the seas by Italian gunboats and taken to Cagliari, Sardinia.

Following France's demand on Italy for the release of the 29 members of the Turkish Red Cross who were seized, while aboard the steamer Manoubia, off Cagliari, the French fleet at Toulon was under a full head of steam today and all sailors were called in from shore leave.

The French press, which is usually kindly disposed toward Italy, is a unit in applauding the government attitude. The British steamer Africa has been stopped by the Italian cruiser Voltorno and 10 Turkish officers, including Col. Riza Bey, taken off as prisoners. The port of Zuaara was bombarded on Friday by the Italian cruisers Carlo Alberto, Cigno, Canope and Fulmine. The forts were speedily reduced and 300 Turks were slain.

U. S. SENATOR FROM WASHINGTON IS TO AID PROGRESSIVES

Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington was in Boston today. He reached here early this morning and took breakfast with Matthew Hale, one of the progressive Republican leaders in this state. Senator Poindexter later left for New Bedford, where he is to be the principal speaker tonight at a meeting of progressive Republicans.

The political situation was discussed and conditions here were described for the western visitor. The advance of the progressive work in the West and at Washington was explained to the local leaders.

Richard Washburn Child of Boston, one of the progressive leaders in Massachusetts, will speak with the senator.

The Bay State progressives now have a nucleus in every one of the 33 cities in this state, and have opened headquarters in Boston, Springfield and Worcester.

Considerable mystery still enshrouds their purpose as far as a presidential candidate is concerned. They have not yet declared for Mr. La Follette or Mr. Roosevelt, although Gifford Pinchot and Senator Poindexter are both said to be La Follette men.

In Worcester Saturday night, Mr. Pinchot addressed 1800 persons. This was one of the largest meetings yet held.



MILES POINDEXTER

POLICE ASK DELAY IN THE 'DYNAMITE PLOT' TRIALS AT LAWRENCE

Hearings of Eight Arrested After Finding of Explosive Postponed Until Friday, for Perfection of Cases

STRIKERS GAINING

Still Fewer Operatives Report for Work and a Shut-Down of Some of the Plants Is Expected

LAWRENCE, Mass.—When the six men and two women arrested following the finding of 15 sticks of dynamite in the Syrian quarter on Saturday were arraigned before Judge John J. Mahoney today, the police asked for a postponement until Friday because they "have not fully prepared their evidence against the accused." The postponement was granted. All are out on bail of from \$500 to \$1000. Business men went on their bail.

"Give me authority and in an hour I'll show that the three dynamite 'discoveries' of Saturday, were every one the result of a conspiracy."

This statement was made today by an officer of the state police, called here to find alleged dynamiters who, mill owners declared, were in the rank and file of the 20,000 striking mill operatives.

The formal report of this officer's investigations contains the charge that the three packages of 80 per cent dynamite sticks found in three sections of the city on Saturday had been "placed" by a man in the employ of persons inimical to the strikers.

Urbino DePatro's cobble shop at 76A Lawrence street was raided Saturday by 10 policemen. This squad found no sign of dynamite. They returned to the search at 4 o'clock and found a brown paper parcel lying on a counter. It contained dynamite. De Patro said a young man left it there saying it was a pair of shoes he wished mended. He said he would return later and explain what he wanted done to the shoes. Forty-five minutes after he left the police returned and found the dynamite. De Patro has never been known to attend any of the meetings in the labor halls. He never worked in the mills.

The other seven prisoners are Faris Marad, who is one of the strike leaders; Joseph Assas, Trinidad Bushon, a Portuguese negro; Maro Roched, David Bushgro, Mrs. Zelka Roched and Mary Squerig. All were in the house at 292 Oak street, where 15 sticks of dynamite were discovered. At the police station they said an American painter had told them a "young man" had asked to be allowed to leave his package in a vacant room in the house for a short time. The painter, whose name is not given, was questioned by police and corroborated the stories of the prisoners. There have been no arrests in connection with

(Continued on page eight, column four)

LONGSHOREMEN TO ASK POLICE TO STOP NON-UNION PARADES

Officers of the Longshoremen's Trade Council, William F. Dempsey, Michael J. Keavey and Michael E. O'Meara, will call upon Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner of Boston, this afternoon to protest against the parading of the non-union workers through Charlestown and Boston in violation of the city ordinances. They will complain, also, in regard to the working of these men on Sunday.

At a meeting of the longshoremen in Roughton hall today it was reported that offers of financial assistance had been received from 25 local labor unions, many of which are in the American Federation of Labor. The longshoremen declined these offers.

The steamer Galileo, which left port last week, had four cases of machinery assigned from the Carver Cotton Machinery Company of East Bridgeport, Conn., to Downes & Co. of London. One of these cases was so heavy that the non-union workers were unable to cope with it. The Carver Company had to duplicate the order and ship it from New York.

Orders were issued from the council today to continue the non-acceptance of local freight.

A statement from Captain Bowen was made to the effect that the non-union men had been efficient in unloading the Erroll and the Barcelona. The longshoremen say that only 600 tons of the Erroll's cargo was unloaded in three or four days and that the union longshoremen would have taken that amount off in two hours. They say also that the cargo taken from the Barcelona in about four days would have been unloaded by the union men in about five hours. The longshoremen concluded that when the Barcelona left for Baltimore

(Continued on page eight, column five)

SOME FOLKS PASS THEIR MONITORS ALONG SYSTEMATICALLY TO A SELECTED LIST OF FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS. SYSTEM IS A GOOD THING, AND THE MONITOR IS DESERVING OF THE BEST

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

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ON THE
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POLITICIANS HOPE MR. ROOSEVELT WILL MAKE TRIP ABROAD

WASHINGTON.—If Theodore Roosevelt should be compelled to absent himself from the United States for two months with Mrs. Roosevelt the politicians in this city believe the presidential situation on the Republican side would be simplified considerably. There is no disposition to say that the trip, if made, will have politics more in view than anything else, and yet the political advantage to be derived from it would be so great as to cause many politicians to congratulate the contributing editor on making it.

If there is any genuine widespread sentiment in the Republican party demanding that Mr. Roosevelt be nominated this year, it would have an opportunity to develop naturally, and without the possibility of charging that he had anything to do with it.

If the demand for him should turn out to be sporadic and weak he could return home and say with entire consistency that he at no time had been a candidate. If, on the other hand, the demand should turn out to be widespread he could accommodate himself to it on returning and would be able to say that he had not done a thing to foster it.

The fact that he is in New York, and comparatively easy of access, has caused him also much personal discomfort. It has not only brought him a heavy letter mail and many callers daily, but it has made it difficult for him to preserve with reference to a nomination this year the attitude laid down in his public utterances. If he were to go away and remain until the fore part of April, there would still be more than two months of convention foreman and ample time to take such a hand in the proceedings as he might care to take.

THREE CENT FARE DEFICIT
CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland railway's December report shows a deficit of \$10,367.21 on ordinance allowance and of \$1,989.07 on actual expenditures, under three-cent fare and free transfers. The return is relatively favorable.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE.—"The Middleman."
COLONIAL.—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLIS.—John Drew in "A Single Man."
R. F. KELTIE.—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC.—Marguerite Clark.
PARK.—"The Country Boy."
PLYMOUTH.—Miss Viola Allen.
SHUBERT.—"The Never Homes."

NEW YORK
ASTOR.—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO.—David Warfield.
BLAU.—Wilton Lackaye.
BROADWAY.—"The Redding Trip."
CASINO.—"Samurai."
CENTURY.—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN.—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER'S.—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION.—Gertrude Elliott.
DAILY.—"Rose of Panama."
ELLIOTT.—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE.—Ethel Barrymore.
FULTON.—William Collier.
GAIETY.—Elsie Ferguson.
GARRICK.—William H. Crane.
HARRIS.—"The Talker."
HERALD SQUARE.—"The Million."
HIPPODROME.—Spectacles.
HUDSON.—Miss Simon.
KNICKERBOCKER.—Kismet.
LIBERTY.—"Elevating a Husband."
LYCEUM.—Miss Nazimova.
LYRIC.—"Little Boy Blue."
MANHATTAN.—"The Fawn."
NEW AMSTERDAM.—"Ben-Hur."
NEW YORK.—"The Pearl Maiden."
PARK.—"The Quaker Girl."
REPUBLIC.—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH.—"Butterfly on the Wheel."
WALLACK'S.—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE.—"Passers By."
COLONIAL.—"The Spring Maid."
CORT.—Victor Moore.
GARRICK.—Marie Cahill.
GRAND.—"Pomander Walk."
ILLINOIS.—Ralph Herz.
LA SALLE.—"Louisiana Lou."
OPERA HOUSE.—Marguerite Sylva.
OLYMPIC.—"The Woman."
POWERS.—"The Scarecrow."
PRINCESS.—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
STUDEBAKER.—"The Greyhound."

BOSTON CONCERTS
MONDAY.—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Heinrich Gehlhard.
TUESDAY.—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., sonata recital for violin and piano, Mr. and Mrs. David Manner.
THURSDAY.—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., Chopin lesson recital, Mme. Szumowska, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., "Damnation of Faust," Cecilia Society.
FRIDAY.—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., fourteenth Symphony rehearsal; Katharine Goodson soloist.
SATURDAY.—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., composers recital, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., fourteenth Symphony concert, Katharine Goodson soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY.—7:45 p. m., "Pelleas and Melisande."
WEDNESDAY.—8 p. m., "Rigoletto."
THURSDAY.—8 p. m., "Monna Vanna," dramatic version.
FRIDAY.—8 p. m., "Faust."
SATURDAY.—2 p. m., new production of "Hansel and Gretel," followed by ballet of "Coppelia," 8 p. m., "Cavalleria," followed by "Pagliacci."

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

GORDON CRAIG STAGES "HAMLET"
Of Gordon Craig's production of "Hamlet" at the Theatre d'Art, Moscow, a special despatch printed in the New York Evening Post says:

Every scene has for its foundation an arrangement of screens which rise to the full height of the proscenium, and consist of plain panels devoid of any decoration. Only two colors are used—a neutral cream shade and gold. A complete change of scene is made simply by rearrangement of these screens. Their value lies, of course, not so much in themselves as in their formation and the lighting. Mr. Craig has the singular power of carrying the deeper significance of words and dramatic situations beyond the actor to the scene in which he moves. By the simplest of means he is able, in some mysterious way, to evoke almost any sensation of time or space, the scenes even in themselves representing variations of human emotion.

For example, the Queen's chamber in the Castle of Elsinore, like all the other scenes, is simply an arrangement of the screens already mentioned. There is nothing which definitely represents a castle, still less the locality or period; and yet no one would hesitate as to its significance—and why? Because it is the symbol of such a room. A symbol, moreover, whose form is wholly dependent upon the action which it surrounds; every line, every space of light and shadow going directly to heighten and amplify the significance of that action, and becoming thereby something more than its mere setting—a component part no longer separable from the whole. Whatever Mr. Craig has done he has obviously done it not only with the touch of an artist but also with all the care and reverence of a true lover of Shakespeare.

The acting was altogether admirable, so good, in fact, that one even forgot the presence of a translation which is far from perfect. The Hamlet of M. Katschaloff was undoubtedly the most notable performance of the evening. If there was any fault to find in a performance of remarkable excellence throughout, it was that the slowness of diction and restraint of action were at times a little over-emphasized.

"Little Women" in play form was produced at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Saturday night and appears destined to popular success. All the lovable characters and scenes of pathos and humor that have made Miss Alcott's book loved by three generations of young people are skillfully woven into the drama.

KEY WEST, REJOICES IN CONNECTION WITH MAINLAND AT LAST

KEY WEST, Fla.—This island is today celebrating the formal opening of Key West extension of the Florida East Coast railway from the mainland across the sea to this city. The first great "railroad over the sea" was put in operation today.

By using the Florida Keys as stepping stones this road runs from Miami to Key West over 156 miles of salt water and is considered the foremost engineering feat of modern times.

The celebration today is international. Many of the foreign embassies and legations sent representatives to take part in the celebration at the invitation of President Taft, among them Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Salvador and Uruguay.

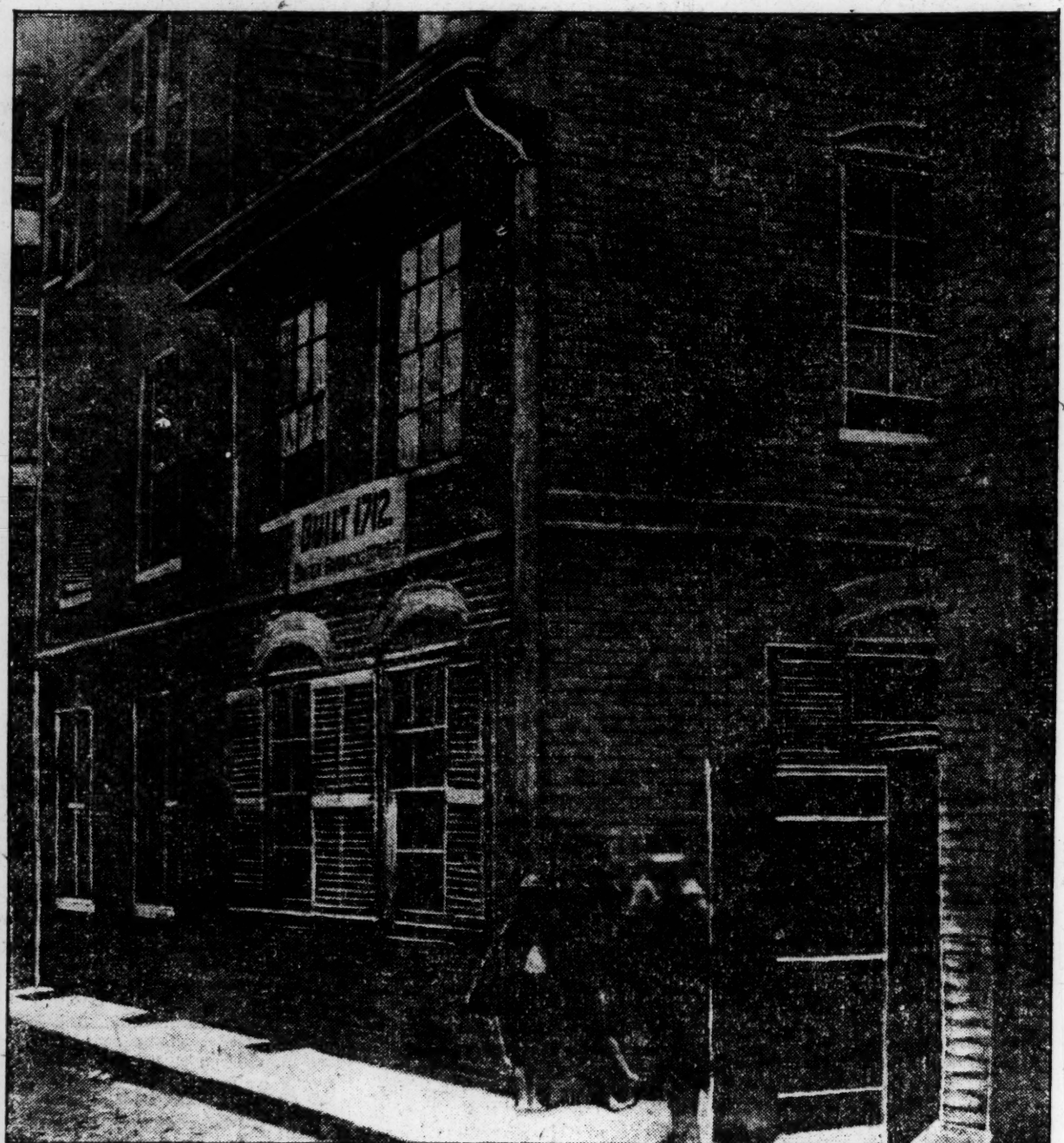
The United States armored cruisers Washington and North Carolina and the scout cruisers Salem and Birmingham, representing the United States navy, the Portuguese cruiser Armada and a Cuban gunboat are taking part.

The first through passenger train from New York to Key West arrives this morning. It is followed by the congressional special and several excursion trains. On the congressional special are Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and 68 senators and representatives.

A reception will be tendered to Henry M. Flagler, at which Assistant Secretary of War Oliver will assist as the representative of President Taft. Next will come a reception to the foreign diplomats, congressmen and state officials, official call of the mayor, a drive around the city, a boat ride around the harbor and the mayor's reception. A grand ball will be given in the government building at night.

On Tuesday there will be a tour of inspection of the forts, the navy yard,

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



Parker Emery house, 23 Unity street, shown in the illustration, was built by Ebenezer Kimball, and in 1724 was sold to Caleb Parker. Jedediah Parker, son of Caleb, had a daughter who married T. K. Emery, a silversmith, and after she became a widow, she owned and occupied this house for 63 years. At the breaking out of the revolution the family moved away, and it was used as a British barracks, and at the close of the war, the family returned and occupied it. Many things that were in the house of colonial interest have been preserved by different historical societies. On the right is a building over one hundred years old still standing, and at No. 19 was the dwelling given by Benjamin Franklin to his sisters. Unity street runs from Charter to Tileston street, and in this section there are numerous small lanes and alleys that have existed since the first settlement of Boston.

a review of civic and military parades, reception by Admiral Young of the United States navy yard, reception by United States coast artillery forces and a banquet to distinguished guests.

The completion of the road across the sea is a tribute to the genius and financial courage of Henry M. Flagler. Mr. Flagler has had the idea constantly in mind ever since the Spanish-American war, when he conceived the thought of making communication between the United States and Cuba easier and more practical.

The actual work was begun in 1905. The engineers' estimates were that the feat would cost \$15,000,000. It has cost much more.

The celebration here is largely in the nature of a tribute to Mr. Flagler. The city is beautifully decorated for the occasion, thousands of electric lights transforming every street by night.

GOVERNOR HARMON ATTACKED
COLUMBUS, O.—The Progressive Democratic League of Ohio, organized Jan. 2, for the avowed purpose of hindering Governor Harmon's presidential chances, sent out on Sunday a pamphlet which attacks him as being the choice of Wall Street.

MORE THAN 1000 PETITIONS URGE PEACE TREATIES

More than 1000 resolutions, memorials, petitions and letters have been sent to Congress in favor of ratifying the pending arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France, according to the World Peace Foundation. All of these will eventually go to the committee on foreign relations in direct charge of the treaties.

Of a total of 1019 petitions favorable to the treaty, 282 were sent by churches, 33 by commercial organizations and 21 by women's clubs. The remaining 783 were petitions from "sundry citizens" of cities and states, many of which included hundreds and even thousands of names; letters from private citizens and expressions of opinion by organizations of miscellaneous character, usually civic associations.

Among the notable petitions was one from the president and faculty of Dartmouth College, Hampden-Sidney of Virginia, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., Antioch College of Yellow Springs, O.,

faculty and students of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and a joint resolution of the Legislature of California.

U. S. IS SECOND OF NAVAL POWERS

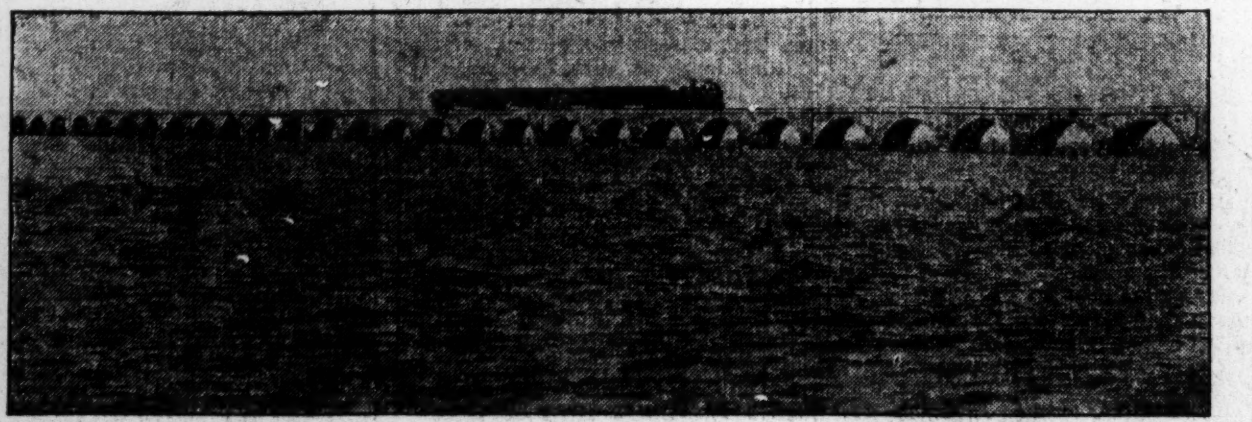
WASHINGTON.—The Naval Year Book, issued under the auspices of the Senate committee on foreign relations, gives the United States second place among the naval powers.

This government has 37 battleships, one more than Germany. In armored cruisers Germany has 14, the United States 12. The combined tonnage of battleships and cruisers shows the United States has 787,638 tons and Germany 768,241.

ANDREW ROSS RESIGNS

TAUNTON.—Superintendent Andrew Ross of the Old Colony division of the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad, with headquarters in this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1. He has had charge of the division since it was formed in 1908, coming here from New York.

THE FIRST SEA-GOING RAILROAD IS COMPLETED



Island city of Key West is connected with mainland, shortening time to Cuba by almost twenty hours

INCOME VALUE TAX URGED FOR MOVABLE PROPERTY IN STATE

Taxation methods in Massachusetts are attacked and the adoption of a uniform state income tax as recommended by Governor Foss, is urged, in an editorial by S. R. Wrightington in today's issue of the Chamber of Commerce News.

"It is the obvious inequality of the present system that is the explanation of the recent rapid spread of that theory of taxation which would impose all public burdens on the unimproved value of land, to be distributed in rent to its tenants. That would mean in Massachusetts that the burden would fall chiefly on Boston business real estate. This view has had the powerful advocacy of Mayor Fitzgerald.

"An alternative is also advocated, based on the theory that accumulated wealth enjoying the protection of this state should make some contribution to the public revenue at a rate which shall be fair and enforceable and will not drive such property into concealment or its owners into exile. The fairest method of assessing such movable property is to tax it at its income value rather than its capital value.

"Again the Governor has renewed his recommendation, supported this time by figures which eliminate one stock objection of the opponents of tax reform, namely, that a lower tax on personality cannot, even if enforced, produce the present revenue."

CUBAN NAVAL BUREAU OUTBID

HAVANA.—A Havana paper publishes an article to the effect that a tract of 40,000 acres which was desired by the navy department for the extension of the United States naval station at Guantanamo, on which a Cuban commission had placed a valuation of \$900,000, is now about to be sold to an American company for \$2,000,000.

The principal value of the land to the navy department lies in the source of water supply.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The mechanical department of the Boston & Maine road is installing a new iron concrete well turn-table at Salem, Mass., freight terminal, on account of heavy power which is being introduced between East Deerfield and Salem.

The Pullman Company furnished special sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany road's Chicago special last evening for the accommodation of delegates of the Modern Woodmen of American en route to the Chicago convention.

The construction department of the Boston Elevated road is installing concrete foundations in North station's mid-way for the new entrance to the shuttle station.

The operating department of the New Haven road placed new buffet cars in service on the Boston and New York Naugatuck Valley route from South station at 8 a. m. today.

The signal and maintenance of way departments of the terminal division Boston & Maine road are making extensive improvements on the eastbound Fitchburg main line tracks between East Cambridge and Mystic Junction.

James Sullivan, general yard master for the Boston & Albany road at South station and Exeter street yard is spending a two weeks vacation at East Brookfield, Mass.

The Boston & Albany and New Haven roads handled by special train last night three baggage cars, two parlor cars and private car, occupied by the Chocolate Soldier company en route from Albany, N. Y., to Providence, R. I.

The operating department of the New Haven road has received from the Readville shops for south shore service 15 coaches equipped with acetylene gas and Ward steam hose connections.

The Union Freight road handled 250 cars of transfer freight from the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New Haven roads through South station yard early this morning.

Superintendent Hobbs of the Boston division New Haven road has provided South station passenger yard with switch engines of the heaviest type on account of new steel equipment which has been added to the express service.

WICHITA, KAN., BURNS EACH WEEK 20 CARS OF FUEL PETROLEUM

WICHITA, Kan.—This city is a heavy consumer of fuel oil. The average weekly consumption is over 120,000 gallons or about 20 cars. Wichita's supply of fuel oil comes from the eastern Kansas oil fields and is shipped in tank cars ranging in capacity from 90 to 210 barrels per car.

The oil is used in many of the stores, houses and rooming houses for heating purposes; and by the packing houses, factories, and most of the mills to produce both heat and power. Oil burners have recently been installed in the New Crawford and Princess theaters, in the county jail, the court house, the Forum, the Hamilton hotel and the building of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company and various other institutions. Nearly all the burners in these buildings are pressure spray oil burners.

The retail price of distilled oil delivered from tank wagons to the consumer is about 3½ cents per gallon. The price of the heavy fuel oil is about 2½ cents per gallon, but by purchasing it by the car load the heavy users get it cheaper.

As to heat and power producing purposes, it is estimated that in small plants 100 gallons of fuel oil are equal to about 18,000 feet of natural gas. Assuming that the 100 gallons of oil cost \$2.25 and the gas costs at the rate of 15 cents a thousand feet or \$2.50 for the 18,000 feet, there is a saving of 25 cents in favor of the oil.

WIRELESS CHAIN TO CONTROL NAVY

WASHINGTON.—Plans for a chain of wireless stations which will bring the navy department into aerial communication with all its ships wherever they may be, from the coast of West Africa to Chinese waters, have been drawn up by the department.

Congress will be asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 to establish this system, which will be superior to any in any part of the world.

The chain as planned will consist of seven stations. One already is under construction at Arlington, Va., across the Potomac from Washington. The others will be in the Canal Zone, at San Francisco, at Pearl harbor, Hawaii, another on the island of Guam, the northern Philippines and the last on Tutuila island, one of the American Samoan islands.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World :-: Maine Track Outlook

MAINE UNIVERSITY HAS SOME PROMISING TRACK MATERIAL OUT

Coach A. N. Smith Has but One Veteran as Nucleus for One-Mile Relay Team—New Track Built

WEEKLY MEETS

ORONO, Me.—From now until the middle of May, Coach A. N. Smith of the University of Maine track team will have his work laid out for him to develop a team to represent the university in the meets of the year. Practice for a relay team to run at the B. A. A. meet in Mechanics has been under way since the holidays. For this work and the usual winter training a new outdoor board track has been built this year of the regulation B. A. A. size with square corners and is proving a great help to the men. The relay team this year has been greatly weakened by graduation of all but one of the 1911 team. A. L. Deering, '12 of Denmark, Me., is the only veteran. In response to Coach Smith's call for candidates, however, a number of men who are proving fast, although new to the game, have appeared and it is felt that by the first of February, Maine will have a well rounded team. Among the men who are showing up well at present are: H. N. Skolfield '13, A. A. St. Onge '14, O'Brien '15, Bryant '15, Donahue '15, Morris '13, McAlary '14, Hayford '15, and R. E. Ferguson '16.

Beginning Saturday weekly meets will be held to enable Coach Smith to get a line on the new material. The events for these meets will be 45-yard dash, one-mile run, shot put, 300-yard relay, for all four classes; 40-yard dash for freshmen, one half mile run for freshmen, and high jump for freshmen. By graduation last spring, Maine was the greatest loser of the four Maine colleges. L. E. Houghton '12 is captain of the team this year. He came to Maine from Lee Normal Academy and the first year won his varsity letter in the mile run in the dual meet with Tufts and took third place in the Maine intercollegiate meet in the same event. Sophomore year he won the interclass marathon race of five miles and made a state record in the two mile run of 10m. 14.5s., which still holds. Last year he made a college record for the five-mile Marathon of 28m. 20s., and won the mile in the state meet. Last fall he was captain of the cross-country team which won from Tufts at Medford, Mass.

L. L. Rogers '14 of Patten, Me., is probably the best man in the pole vault in the four Maine colleges. Last year as a freshman he made a state record of 11ft. 7 1/2 in. in the M. I. A. A. meet at Waterville and the following week went to Springfield to take second place in the pole vault in the New England Intercollegiate.

R. A. Power '13, is another distance man to be depended upon for his share of points in the various meets he enters. He prepared for college at Portland High where he ran the distance events in the Bowdoin interscholastic meets with much success. His freshman year at the university he won his "M" by taking second in the two-mile in the Maine intercollegiate. Last spring he won the two-mile at Waterville in the Maine meet and second in the same event at the New England meet. Last fall he was the first man to finish in the University of Maine-Tufts cross country race with a record of 28m. 28s. for five miles.

W. A. Townner '14 of Somerville, Mass., is showing prospects of a star performer in the distance runs, having as a freshman taken third place in the mile in the State meet last year and now running in fine form in practice.

T. D. Shepherd '13 of Wellesley Hills, Mass., is a two letter man having proved a star in football and track. Last year he won the shot put for Maine in the M. I. A. A. meet with a throw of 39ft. 1in. and in the dual meet with Colby threw the discus 121ft. 4ins. for first place. It is expected that this year he will be able to win both the shot put and discus in the Maine

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By E. B. WESTON

At the time the national meeting was held in Mountain Lake park, Md., in 1902, it was supposed that the Olympic games would be held in Chicago the following year. A. G. Spalding had been appointed director, and he had assured W. H. Thompson that archery would have a place on the program. But there was no club or interest in the sport in Chicago. It was desirable to have an archer on the ground to look after affairs. Dr. Weston was elected vice-president, with the hope that his interest in the sport would be renewed, and it was. He attended the next tournament, but it was not in Chicago. In the meantime Chicago had generously surrendered the Olympic games to St. Louis, to be held in 1904, in connection with the world's fair.

The meeting in 1903 was held in the city of Niagara Falls, Aug. 19, 20, 21, on the grounds of the Niagara Country Golf Club. The club did a very generous act. For the three days of the meet it deprived itself of the use of the links, and no golf was played.

Wallace Bryant won the York round championship, score 157-653, and Mr. Thompson was second. The American round championship was won by Colonel Williams, score 170-808. Mr. Thompson ranked second. Mrs. M. C. Howell won the national round championship, score 135-633, and the Columbia round, score 140-862. Mrs. H. W. Pollock of Cincinnati was second in each contest. The Potomac archers won the team championship, scoring 284-1242. The Boston archers were second.

This year W. H. Thompson was president. Dr. E. B. Weston vice-president and C. R. Hubbard of Cincinnati secretary, treasurer, and they were reelected. After a rest of 19 years, the shooting of Dr. Weston surprised his friends. He not only stood at the foot of the class, but with one 72 arrows at 100 yards, he missed the target 70 times, and scored 2-8. The year before John Wilkinson, loved by all archers, with the same number of arrows, at the same distance, made 71 misses, but scored 1-9.

This year C. E. Dallin, the celebrated Boston sculptor and fine archer, attended his first national meeting, as did H. B. Richardson, of Boston. At this time Mr. Richardson was a sturdy boy of 14, although he appeared much older. We shall have more to say about him later. It was voted to hold the meeting in 1904, in St. Louis, provided that archery was given a place on the Olympic games program, which was done.

Dr. Weston was appointed chairman of the Olympic games archery committee, the other members being the executive committee of the National Archery Association.

The St. Louis meeting will long be remembered by all who took part in it. It was held in September in the Stadium. For 15 hours before the meeting was to open it rained violently. The surface of the range was of clay and very dry, and in the morning the place was flooded. Planks were furnished to stand on, and the archers provided themselves with rubbers, which soon collected a heavy load of clay. At the end of the tournament several archers were still using the planks. In addition to the association medals and trophies, the exposition gave medals to the winners.

The contest for the York round championship was very exciting. George P. Bryant of Boston, shooting in his first meeting, won with a score of 192-820. Col. Robert Williams, Jr., made 191-819, and W. H. Thompson 190-816. Mr. Bryant also won the American round championship, scoring 176-1048; and as in the

meet and take places in one or both of these events at the New England meet. F. A. Morris '14 from Oldtown, Me., took second place in the half-mile in the dual meet with Colby last year. He is expected to make a good showing this year after a year's college coaching and training.

A. L. Deering '12, of Bridgton, Me., will be the mainstay of the relay team this year as he is the only veteran left in the university. He has run on the relay team for three years. Last year he took second place in the 100-yard dash in the Maine intercollegiate.

H. N. Skolfield, ex-'10, '13 of Brunswick, Me., won his letter by taking two third places in the Maine meet two years ago, in the shot put and broad jump. He is showing up well for the relay team this winter and is expected to take places in the field events in the Maine meet this spring.

A. A. St. Onge '14 of Foxcroft, brother of St. Onge '07, captain of the team, is showing up well in the hurdles and the high jump. D. A. Washburn '12 from Calais high in the hurdles, Wardwell '13 from Newport high in the middle distances, McAlary '13 of Waterville high in the middle distances, Philbrook '14 from Portland high, Kelly '14 from Ipswich (Mass.) high, Patterson '14 of Newport high in the distance runs, P. S. Ferguson '14 of New York city in the short distances, C. R. Twitchell '14 of Patten Academy in the high jump, although not having won any points in intercollegiate meets thus far, have done very well in practice and are expected to be good for a number of points in the meets this spring.

Among the promising freshmen out for track are R. S. Brooks from Brewer high, distance runs; Perry Bailey from Dexter high, hammer throw; R. F. Gulliver of Hebron Academy, Walters from Kents Hill, distance events; O'Brien from Malden, Mass., H. P. Bryant of Biddeford high and H. R. Donahue '15 of New Bloomfield, Penn., in the short distances.

York round contest, Colonel Williams was second, and Mr. Thompson third. Mrs. Howell won the national round championship with a score of 130-620. Mrs. Pollock was second. Mrs. Howell also won the Columbia round championship with 141-867. Miss E. C. Cooke of Washington, D. C., was second. The Potomac archers won the team championship, scoring 300-1344. The Cincinnati team was second. Philip Bryant, W. G. Valentine, Edward H. Weston, and Miss L. Taylor, attended their first national meeting this year. It was voted to hold the next meeting in Chicago. Dr. E. B. Weston was elected president, A. B. Casselman of Washington vice-president, and W. G. Valentine, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

FIRST BASE WAS REACHED BY MANY WITHOUT A HIT

Official Statistics of Bases on Balls, Strike-Outs and First Bases on Errors Are Made Public

NEW YORK.—Statistics of bases on balls, strikeouts and first bases on errors by teams in the National League during the season of 1911, with individual figures in some cases, are now made public by Secretary John Heydler.

National league pitchers, these official records show, gave 4279 bases on balls. The St. Louis club led with 592 received. Chicago was second with 585, Cincinnati third with 578. Brooklyn was last with 425. Shekard of Chicago led the league with 147 passes in 156 games. Bates and Bescher of Cincinnati followed with 103 and 102 respectively. Sweeney led Boston with 77, Hummel had 67, Devore 81, Knabe 94, Wigner and Byrne 67 each and Huggins 96.

There were 4798 strikeouts during the last season. These were divided among the eight clubs as follows: Brooklyn 683, St. Louis 650, Chicago 617, Cincinnati 594, Philadelphia 588, Pittsburgh 583, Boston 577, New York 506. Conlon of Brooklyn and Bescher of Cincinnati led in this respect, with 78 strikeouts each. Luderus struck out 76 times, Carey 75, Devore 69, Schults 68, Ingerton 68 and Hauser 67. Those who played in 130 games or over and had a low average of strikeouts were Sweeney 26, Tinker 31, Mitchell 34, Doyle 39, Murray 37, Meyers 33, Knabe 35, Wagner 34 and Oakes 35.

A new departure is the keeping of records showing the number of men reaching first on errors. These figures show 1196 runners profited in this way. Boston was favored 171 times, Philadelphia 164 times, Pittsburgh 154, Cincinnati 151, St. Louis 147, Brooklyn 141, New York 139, Chicago 129. Sweeney of Boston led the individual players, reaching first 35 times on errors. The other club leaders were Mitchell 25, Lobert 23, Daubert 23, Wilson of Pittsburgh 21, Evans 19, Merkle 18 and Hoffman 16.

U. OF P. CRICKET TEAM WILL VISIT CANADA IN JUNE

Owing to Fact That the Philadelphia Country Club Will Send One to England Plan Is Changed

PHILADELPHIA.—Instead of going to England next summer, as was originally planned, the University of Pennsylvania cricket team will take a 10-day trip in Canada. They will meet some of the leading Canadian teams, among which are the Ottawa Country Club, Toronto Country Club and the University of Toronto. Manager Evans also expects games with Montreal and with the Staten Island veterans of New York.

The reason for giving up the English trip this year, is because the Philadelphia Country Club and the Australian teams are going to visit England this summer. The Red and Blue cricket team will probably be sent over in 1913.

The outlook for this year is very bright for a strong team. Captain Winter and five other veterans are still available, and a number of new men of promise are expected to report. The Cricket team was the only minor sports team at Pennsylvania to win an intercollegiate championship last year, and this fact has done much to help the sport along. In recognition of last year's work the team was sent to England last summer, where they made a very creditable showing.

The Canadian trip will start the week after commencement in June.

PICKERING JOINS TERRE HAUTE TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Earl Pickering, the University of Minnesota athlete, has signed to pitch for the Terre Haute, Central League, Club, according to announcement made here Sunday. Pickering was a football star last fall, but was barred from the Minnesota-Wisconsin game because Wisconsin filed charges that he played professional baseball in the summer.

CADY'S CONTRACT RECEIVED The signed contract of Forrest Cady, catcher for the Newark team last year, was received at the Boston American club headquarters this morning.

Fast Quarter-Miler Who Will Lead the Orange and Black Track Team



CAPT. H. M. SAWYER '12 Princeton varsity track team

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Brown University basketball team defeated Lehigh Saturday, 27 to 26.

The Williams College basketball team defeated Rhode Island State, Saturday, 32 to 25.

Roy F. Good of Monticello, Me., has been elected captain of the Colby College football team for 1912.

C. B. Terry defeated J. T. Jaeger in the class C amateur billiard tournament at New York Saturday, 200 to 103.

T. O. Haydock, former star quarter-miler at the University of Pennsylvania, has been engaged as assistant to Trainer Murphy.

F. W. Boyd defeated Joseph Mayer in the 182 ball line amateur handicap billiard tournament at New York Saturday, 170 to 213.

It is expected that ground will be broken for the new Yale University stadium at New Haven within a month. About \$1,000,000 will be spent on the new athletic field.

Z. D. Miller of New York, won the chief prize in the advertising men's golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday, defeating R. M. Purves of New York in the final round 5 and 4.

The Princeton varsity hockey team defeated Harvard, Saturday, 3 to 2. This makes the series between these two teams a tie as the Crimson won the first game by the same score.

R. M. Ritter of the City Athletic Club, won the Metropolitan 200-yard swimming championship, Saturday, in 2m. 34 3/5s. R. S. Frizell of the same club was second and N. F. Nerich of the N. Y. A. C. third.

Should the western conference favor summer baseball, the University of Chicago may give it up as an intercollegiate sport and confine it to interclass games. Wisconsin and Purdue are also said to be considering this step.

New York racket players defeated Philadelphia, Saturday, in the second of their inter-city contests two straight matches. S. Barger and Payne Whitney defeated Walter Thayer and R. K. Cassett, 15-7, 15-1, 15-10, 15-7, and J. G. Douglas and William Stackpole defeated W. M. Tilden and A. J. D. Paul 18-17, 15-7, 15-3, 15-6. This gives New York the series 3 matches to 1.

HARVARD RIFLE TEAM VS. M. A. C.

Harvard University's rifle team will hold a match with the Massachusetts Agricultural College team this evening which will decide the championship of the Intercollegiate Rifle League, these two teams being tied for first place.

At a recent shoot with the Maryland Agricultural College the Harvard team made a remarkably good showing, having a total of 900 points. The score of the Maryland team has not been received yet.

CANADIAN POLO FOUR WINNERS LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Canadians, a polo four led by Maj. C. G. Ross, defeated Lord Tweedmouth's Coronados at San Diego yesterday, 4% to 1. Major Hookstun, an English army officer from India, was the referee.

KAUFF JOINS N. Y. AMERICANS NEW YORK.—B. Kauff, last year with Bridgeport, has signed a contract to play with the New York American League baseball team this season.

CAMBRIDGE VARSITY EIGHT ARE TO RACE OXFORD ON MARCH 20

Date for IntersVarsity Contest Definitely Fixed—Preparations for Torpids and Lent Races in Full Swing

TRIAL CREW OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—With the commencement of the term at both universities rowing, as usual, forms a prominent feature of the sporting program for the next two months. Preparations for the Torpids at Oxford and the Lent races at Cambridge are now in full swing. Both these events will be decided toward the end of February.

The chief event, however, is the intersvarsity boat race. This has now been definitely fixed for Saturday, March 30. The water will be at its highest at Putney about 12:45 p. m. on that day, which will allow of the race being started between 11:30 a. m. and midday. This hour of the day is, for some reasons, unfortunate; the choice is, however, unavoidable. When the race is rowed in the morning many business people are unable to be present.

Though neither of the universities have started regular practice as yet, the Cambridge president has already had an eight on trial. The Light Blues will have four old colors available, viz: A. W. M. Arbuthnot (president), R. Le Blanc Smith, C. F. Burnand and S. E. Swann. Besides these the trial eight men of last term will all be available and after the race of the two trial eights Cambridge will have some good material to choose from.

STOUGHTON HAS SKI CARNIVAL

MADISON, Wis.—Taking advantage of the presence of the world's best skiers in this neighborhood, the Stoughton Ski Club at Stoughton has arranged to hold the greatest ski tournament ever staged in the northwest Wednesday. Sixty of the best skiers in America and eight representatives from Norway will participate.

Stoughton's trestle is the highest in the United States and the contestants say that the American record of 152 feet for a jump will be broken. The scaffold is the highest permitted under the rules of the National Ski Association which prohibits scaffolds being higher than 80 feet above the jumping point.

Twenty-eight clubs are represented in the meet. Among the noted jumpers will be Francis Kempe, world's professional champion, present holder of the distance and form title, Barney Reilly, Virginia, Minn., for the past three years, and Olmsted, Norway's two official representatives. Carl Solberg, international champion of Norway and France and his younger brother have also entered.

NORWICH NINE HAS A FINE SCHEDULE

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Manager O. W. Ray of the Norwich University baseball team of 1912 has prepared his schedule for the coming season and it has been approved by the athletic council. Two games may be added to the list as regulations are still on with Worcester P. 1. and Wesleyan. The schedule follows:

April 17, Goddard at Northfield; 20, Italian Athletic Club at Northfield; 25, New Hampshire State at Northfield; 28, Bowdoin at Northfield; 27, Brown at Providence; 28, Syracuse at Syracuse; 30, Manhattan at New York.

May 1, St. John's at Brooklyn; 2, Seton Hall at South Orange; 4, Rhode Island at Kingston, R. I.; 8, St. Lawrence at Northfield; 10, University of Vermont at Northfield; 18, Middlebury at Northfield; 24, St. Anselm at Manchester, N. H.; 25, New Hampshire State at Durham, N. H.; 28, St. Michaels at Winooski; 30, Middlebury at Middlebury, Vt.; 31, Amherst A. C. at Northfield.

June 1, Rensselaer at Troy; 5, University of Vermont at Burlington; 7, St. Michaels at Northfield; 11, Boston College at Northfield; 19, alumni at Northfield.

ALCO MAKES TRUCK RECORD NEW YORK.—The 334-horse Alco truck non-stop run for the United States Express Company ended Saturday morning. The car doubled its former endurance record. It was the most extraordinary motor truck performance known. Two hundred and fifteen tons were hauled. Nine hundred and twenty-two miles were covered with 1284 stops. The gasoline averaged a gallon per hour.

YALE TO ELECT TRACK CAPTAIN NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Members of the Yale varsity track team will probably meet this week to elect a new captain to succeed C. C. Childs of Fremont, O., who has resigned to go into business. E. U. Thatcher of Cincinnati, and R. A. Gardner of Evanston, Ill., are the leading candidates.

KIRKE SIGNS CONTRACT Manager King of the Boston Nationals will remain in Boston until the latter part of the week. He has been notified that Jay Kirke's contract was received by President Ward in New York, and that Brady, the pitcher last season with Albany, has been secured. Brady won 17 games, losing 8, last year.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Why it is that though people would hate to have it said of them that their manners were not all they should be, yet when it comes to a point of golfing etiquette their sensitiveness seems conspicuous by its absence? How often do we see it illustrated in the case of a lost ball, when realizing the utmost limit has been reached in the time allowed us, we wave to the caddy behind to come on. By some mysterious action of the fates this seems the one thing needed to discover the whereabouts of the missing ball (a pity we do not do it sooner and save time). Then in spite of the fact that we have signaled to those behind, we play on rapidly, trying to reach the green before they do, and so we keep them waiting once more while we putt and proceed to the next tee.

Besides gaining us an unenviable reputation on the links, it is very detrimental to the tempers of the people following, but as an Irishman might say, it is only when the cap fits on our heads that we begin to know where the shoe pinches. Everyone knows the uncharitable feelings that assail one on such an occasion and the sense of thankfulness when the ball of the offending person on ahead is really lost and at last we go through. A good lesson in self control. Granted! but that does not excuse the offenders. It ought to be clearly understood that if, while one is looking for a ball, the following couple catches up the regulation two strokes distance separating us, that the signal to proceed should be made without waiting for them to enforce their right by crying "fore," with its resultant irritating effect on both parties. The signal once given should not be violated. Suppose one signed politely to another to go through a doorway first and then, as he moved forward, dashed in ahead. One is as courteous as the other.

According to Golf Illustrated: "There seems to be a growing tendency to disregard the common rights of golf etiquette. On certain courses it is considered quite Quixotic to offer to allow anyone to go through, even when the fairway is impeded by a 'fourball.' The modern arrangement appears to be, 'If you want to pass you must shout "fore" and play.' Experience proves that it is better to wait than to force one's way through a party of long hitters." The following answer was given to a question addressed to the editor of this magazine regarding the right of passing:

"A two-ball match of any kind is always entitled to pass any other kind of match, but, obviously, this rule is subject to considerations of courtesy and common sense. A three or four ball match is usually slower than a two-ball match; but not invariably. If the three or four ball match is keeping a two-ball match behind it, it is neither reasonable or courteous for the parties in the latter to insist on the right to pass. There are some players to whom a three or four ball match in front of them is like a red rag to a bull, and they hurry after it, much beyond their own usual pace, for no other apparent reason than to enforce what they consider to be their rights. At the same time, on a crowded green, a three or four ball match is nearly always an obstruction and there is a rule in force in many clubs prohibiting them. Disputes as to passing should be settled on their merits and by the exercise of mutual consideration."

INDOOR BASEBALL AT DORCHESTER

Preparations are being made at Dorchester high for starting indoor baseball games in anticipation of the regular spring practice. Four teams have already been formed and Coach O'Reilly will arrange a schedule of contests to be held in the school gymnasium. The captains who have been chosen to lead the four teams are: William Rauschal, captain of the baseball team; William Brennan, last year's captain and pitcher; Harold Mullane and Andrew Williams, both of whom played on the nine last season.

The teams have been formed with an equal distribution of veterans in order to make the contests close and interesting. It is probable that class and room teams will also be formed and interclass and interroom contests held. The idea seems to be arousing considerable enthusiasm among the boys and should be of value in the preliminary training for the regular season.

HANDICAP JUMP AT HARVARD A handicap jump competition will be held in the Harvard baseball cage this afternoon. The event is open to all candidates for the varsity and freshman track teams.

MORROW WITH BROOKLYN F. M. Morrow of Perdue College will be with the Brooklyn Baseball Club this season. He is a right-hand pitcher.

SOMERVILLE TO MEET MELROSE IN FIRST GAME

New Interscholastic Hockey League Opens Its Season in Boston Arena This Afternoon

With the opening of the new interscholastic league series today, when Somerville high meets Melrose high, the school hockey season starts on its home stretch. There is just about another month of the ice game for the school-boys, then they will turn to baseball, except for what few championship games will be played at the Arena, early in March.

Tomorrow, Rindge Technical meets Wellesley high at the Hunnewell rink, and the game should be close. The Cambridge team has improved greatly of late, but its real strength as a contender for the interscholastic league honors is shown by the score of a practise match between Arlington and Rindge on Saturday, resulting in a victory for Arlington, 11 to 1, and the victors used a number of substitutes.

Brookline high meets Milton Academy at Milton, and while the academy team compares with the average school team, the recent showing of Brookline high makes it a favorite. Brookline forced Melrose to play three extra periods in a game last week which ended in a 2 to 2 tie.

ST. PAUL BOWLERS PREPARING FOR BIG TOURNAMENT

ST. PAUL.—Preparations are being made for the tournament of the International Bowling Association which is to be held on the alleys of the West Side Club here Feb. 11 to 22. Local managers of the meet expect about 175 five-men teams to be entered.

Among the cities which will send entries are Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque, Des Moines, Winnipeg, Duluth, Superior, Omaha and Sioux City. Mayor H. P. Keller will roll the first ball and Gov. A. O. Eberhart and other prominent citizens are expected to address the annual meeting Feb. 17.

Besides the regular events a number of special match games will be arranged. There will be five-men contests for \$10 a man and double and single games at \$5 a man. Ambidextrous events, in which the frames will be rolled right and left handed alternately are on the program. Other events will be the mixed doubles for ladies and men and the doubles for father and son.

A big vaudeville show will be given at the West Side clubhouse for the entertainment of the visitors.

LEGATE HAS FAST RELAY TEAM

Legate school of this city will be represented by an exceptionally fast relay team at the big Boston Athletic Association schoolboy meet with Meaux, the old English high star, Sawyer, Phinney and Jewett comprising the quartet. All of these men were former High school stars and have been practicing regularly for some time at the Irvington street oval. Meaux is captain of the team and last year was about the speediest sprinter among the schoolboy track stars. He was captain of the English high relay team which broke the interscholastic record at the Philadelphia championships last year. The team will run either Dean Academy or Phillips Exeter and should give a good account of itself.

BOSTON LATIN LOSES SPRINTER

Boston Latin loses a valuable athlete in Walter Weschkolofsky, who leaves school to enter business. Weschkolofsky was expected to win points for Latin school in the dashes and hurdles last year. He was also a member of the hockey team and was one of its stars. Last fall Weschkolofsky played an end on the football team. This was his last year in school.

HANDICAP JUMP AT HARVARD

A handicap jump competition will be held in the Harvard baseball cage this afternoon. The event is open to all candidates for the varsity and freshman track teams.

MORROW WITH BROOKLYN F. M. Morrow of Perdue College will be with the Brooklyn Baseball Club this season. He is a right-hand pitcher.

CITY OF BOSTON DELINQUENT TAXES

Collecting Department, City Hall. NOTICE is hereby given that all unpaid taxes or assessments on real estate in the City of Boston, assessed for 1910 or earlier, are now being prepared for sale. Taxes paid before February 1, 1912, will not be advertised. Taxes for 1911, due October 1, should be paid this financial year, which ends January 31st. BOWDOIN S. PARKER, City Collector.

Special Articles That Explain the News

LITERATURE EDUCATION CIVICS MUSIC ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

CRAIG PUTS SYMBOLISM BEFORE NATURALISM

On "the Art of the Theater" a Challenge From One Who Has Influenced Drama in Europe

AIMS TO TRANSFORM

IN Edward Gordon Craig's book, "On the Art of the Theater" (Browne's Book Store, Chicago), the American reader is given access to a well-illustrated edition of the writings of one of the most interesting and potentially influential of innovators in Europe working for transformation of ideals and methods of stage management, scenic setting and dramatic production.

The timeliness of the book for wider American circulation is apparent. No current in the intellectual and idealistic life of the nation is more significant now than the altered rating of stage, play and playwright. It is shown in the friendly and beneficent attitude toward dramatic literature of universities like Harvard and Yale; in such movements as the Drama League symbolizes; in the organization and successful working of the Chicago Theater Society, and the Toy Theater in Boston; in the closer approach to democratic sources of supply of constituents which the Boston Opera Company is making, and in the increasing amount of attention given to the stage and its managers and players by the monthly as well as the daily and weekly press. No group of corresponding importance among either poets or novelists is to be found among recent university alumni equal to the band of recent graduates of Harvard, Yale and Radcliffe who have won prizes for excellence in play and opera writing. Here in this field are the greatest financial rewards of talent; here, also, are the chances for that national interest in a successful author that is as balmy to him after the struggle.

The field of criticism that Mr. Craig invades is one that has not been worked by many Americans, either in theory or practice. No American personality has emerged with equally unconventional views as to the primacy of symbolism over so-called realism; the superiority of marionettes to human actors; and the necessity of wise autocracy in stage management. The most expert and successful of American managers who have given much thought to the art of staging plays undoubtedly is David Belasco; but it has been by resort to methods quite opposite to those urged by this British innovator. Yet they have in common dissatisfaction with past conventions and unwillingness to abide in the ruts traveled by the average manager and play-producer.

Mr. Craig is not a model expositor of the faith that is in him, and in winning the attention of W. B. Yeats and in persuading him to adopt his methods at the Abbey theater in Dublin and in commanding the recognition of the ablest of the theater and opera house managers of Germany and Russia, this iconoclastic artist must have relied somewhat upon an attractive personality and a charm of spoken word that is not found in his essays. Perhaps a truer way of stating it would be that the form of his message is not equal to its content, and that the vagueness of his presentation weakens the grip of what is after all a fundamental and important challenge. Were this not so he would not already have had to his credit modification of methods and ideals of scene-making, character-acting and lighting in some of the best continental theaters, ideals and methods that it would be well for Americans to consider when they are venturing to invest themselves and their cash in enterprises intended to improve American dramatic conditions.

In brief, what is the art of the theater, as Mr. Craig defines it? It is to present symbols of truth rather than concrete acts. Not interpretation by impersonation, but interpretation by representation, by symbolic gestures and by spontaneous generation of action is the ultimate goal. Now acting is photographic. It should be as constructive while under way as is the painting of the artist or the modeling of the sculptor.

In his attack upon the divided authority of management in too many theaters and in his advocacy of the absolute necessity of centralization of authority, combined with adequate intelligence, if the stage is to be made a vehicle of art, Mr. Craig steps on to ground that is firmer under his tread; and he develops this thesis with a concreteness of exposition that leaves nothing to be desired. Aesthetic taste, administrative competency, in short, coordination of all the factors that enter into play-writing, mounting and performance, and fashion them into a synthetic whole worthy of publicity—this is required if art and not commerce is to dominate the stage. There must be super-regisseurs.

What the right method of management may do, though working out a realistic form of art that is not approved by Mr. Craig, is shown by him in his description of the Constantinian theater in northern Russia, a description which American promoters of reform movements in stage-land would do well to read, especially those among them who are looking for immediate dividends on their pecuniary investments. Such schooling and discipline for a profession, such ardor and enthusiasm for it by both veterans and probationers, such working night and day for art's sake, where there is anything like it in America?

Mr. Craig is likely to find swifter appreciation of his ideals and prompter experimentation with his methods in the subventioned theater and opera houses of the continent than in the privately supported ones of England or America.

He would appear to be much ahead of his time; but he is alone the less significant or valuable for that. There are other signs of reaction from naturalism as working theory of art, and of a returning to symbolism. The real problem of the future, for Mr. Craig and for all others who react from naturalism and from the photographic, whether in scenery or in acting, is to agree upon the symbols under which truth in the future is to be set forth. Verbal terminology grows stale no quicker than does visual. Symbols that satisfied Egyptians and Greeks, Hebrews and Romans, Tudors and Bourbons may have no vital content for the modern man.

Harvard or Yale, both of which are now giving the stamp of academic approval to everything that has to do with originating or rendering dramatic works, might make it possible for Mr. Craig to visit the United States soon. He has ideals for the stage that are lofty, that are untainted by commercialism, and he has a theory of acting that rises above facile impersonation to that of vital construction. His iconoclastic temper, his dogmatism recalling at times that of Carlyle or Ruskin, and his aptness of illustration drawn from his experience as an actor and as a student of conditions in the finest of the continental playhouses, all make him a fertilizing writer, and would make him an equally stirring lecturer.

Americans are inclined to be realists. Yet fanciful and poetic plays like "The Blue Bird" and "Peter Pan" do not go unattended here, as both Maeterlinck and Barrie might say as to their American royalties. Let Mr. Craig come across and try to make connections with such persons or institutions in the United States as are disposed to further idealistic ends by loyal support of the drama. He may find a fellow field for such seed as he has to sow. Henry Arthur Jones registers the opinion, after repeated visits to the United States, that in some respects it is the most promising field for the playwright, actor and manager in the world, because the stage is becoming a conscious part of the educational as well as the recreational life of a nation of more than 90,000,000 people possessed of wealth enough to reward those who serve it in this field and to stage plays as never before has been possible.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"Christopher."—By Richard Pryce. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. Strength, pathos and quiet humor, skilful handling of a consistent plot and a fine literary quality characterize Mr. Pryce's new novel, *Boulogne*, during the Franco-Prussian war, and later London, are the scenes, and a few English people the actors. Out of what seems a confusion of human destinies the grain is gradually garnered and the chaff driven away.

LITERARY NOTES

A well-intentioned and serviceable book is "American-Japanese Relations," written by Kiyoshi K. Kawakami and published by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

A complete de luxe edition of the fiction of O. Henry is coming from the press soon.

Kathleen Norris' "Mother" has gone into a fifth edition, so strong is its appeal to the sentiment of the American reading public.

Mary Johnston's "The Long Roll" and H. S. Harrison's "Queed" continue to sell well both in England and the United States.

Statistics of Australian imports of books and periodicals show a marked gain of American authors' works during 1911, as compared with 1910.

President Taft recently defined his attitude with respect to the arbitration treaties, in one of the leading monthlies, and next month in the Century Magazine General Wickersham will defend his vigorous enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Politics and literature have interests not altogether compatible at times. Now it is settled that the Republican national convention is to be held in Chicago next June, the projects of the book fair to be held in that city are considering postponement of their event.

Six American and 112 French editions is the record of Pierre de Coulevain's admirable book, "The Unknown Isle," one of the most successful exemplifications of "national character criticism" ever written and serving an admirable purpose in explaining Britons and Frenchmen to each other.

It is interesting to find the stern critic of civic corruption in the United States, John Jay Chapman, turning to writing plays for children. "Neptune's Isle" is published by Moffat, Yard & Co.

The committee which is arranging the Dickens centenary celebration in New York city is said to have invited William Watson, the English poet, to prepare a poem for the occasion and read it in person. If he accepts it will mean that he will receive a somewhat different welcome than when he was last in the country. He is a master of what has been called "poetry of criticism." Few men ever have shown the same felicity, insight and brevity in summing up in verse the characters and works of men of letters.

MOORS HARASS TROOPS OF SPAIN IN MOROCCO

Reduction of Melilla Garrison of About 25,000 Men Seems to Have Been Premature in Light of Recent Clashes

NEW METHODS USED

(By our military correspondent.) LONDON.—The reduction of the Melilla garrison by some 25,000 men after the conclusion of peace with the Riff tribes in November, 1911, seems to have been a premature measure, for within less than a month the Spanish frontier positions were again fiercely assailed. As in October, the scene of the fighting has been in the valley of the Kert river, forming the western boundary of the zone occupied by the Melilla garrison. The preference of the Moors for attacking in this quarter is probably due to the excellent cover afforded by the rugged and broken slopes of the valley, which are better suited to their tactics than the more open ground along the southern boundary. The tireless agitator, El Mizian, utilized the period succeeding the signing of peace to raise fresh forces, and on Dec. 17 the sight of large gatherings of tribesmen on the western bank of the Kert warned the Spaniards to be on their guard. The outposts were strengthened and some small mobile columns of all arms were held in readiness to take the offensive and to reinforce threatened points.

On Dec. 22, at daybreak, the Moors were seen working their way up the gorges and ravines on the Spanish bank of the river. Colonel Airpur's column was sent to attack them, and working in conjunction with columns commanded by General Ros and Colonel Tomaseh, drove the Moors down the valley toward the mouth of the river, where the first of the Spanish gunboats completed their disembarkment. During this fighting a brilliant charge was delivered by two squadrons of Spanish cavalry forming part of a small detachment which was engaged with a superior hostile force. The charge not only dispersed the enemy, but so completely demoralized them that the detachment was able to withdraw unmolested.

On the following day, Dec. 23, the enemy, in no way discouraged, again assailed the Spanish positions. There does not appear to have been any repetition of the successful counter-offensive of the previous day. This was, perhaps, owing to the number of the assailants, which were estimated at 4000. The Moorish attacks were persisted in during the night and on the following morning, Dec. 24, the enemy were found to have established themselves on some heights completely commanding the Spanish post of Tauriat Zag. The task of dislodging them proved a difficult one, and was only accomplished just before nightfall by a combined attack of General Ros, Colonel Serra and Colonel Airpur.

On Dec. 27, the Spanish commander again assumed the offensive and five columns under General Aguilera moved down toward the Kert river. After some severe fighting the enemy were driven back at all points, and apparently taught by their experience on Dec. 22, again retreated down the valley toward the sea smitten by the fire of the Spanish warships. The Moors turned, and with one final, desperate effort flung themselves against General Ros' column which had become slightly separated from the others in the rocky and broken ground of the river valley. For two hours this column, which was composed chiefly of the Melilla regiment, fought against heavy odds. The bayonet was freely used and the officers armed themselves with the rifles of the wounded. At length General Carrasco's column came up in support and some vigorous bayonet charges put the Moors to flight. The Spanish losses were heavy. The loss of the Moors is estimated at 400.

The renewal of hostilities in the Riff came as a great disappointment to the Spanish nation. The immediate result has been the despatch of some 7000 reinforcements to Africa, bringing the total force under General Aldave up to 32,000 men; the prospect of maintaining so large a garrison at Melilla for an indefinite time is not a cheerful one in the present state of the national finances. There has been also an uneasy feeling in Spain regarding certain new developments in the Moorish methods of war. It is said to be most unusual for the tribes to engage in fighting at this season of the year when the men are required for work in the fields. The forces which assembled on the Kert are reported to have included levies from distant parts of Morocco, and even negroes from central Africa. The tribes are stated, moreover, to have been abundantly supplied with food and ammunition, while their tactics have been completely transformed. Instead of attacking, as heretofore, in a loose, irregular line, without supports and reserves, they now move in compact masses, working in cooperation and converging their fire upon the point of assault. In the first moment of chagrin at the renewal of the rising a section of the Spanish press interpreted these symptoms as evidence of a want of good faith on the part of their neighbors in Morocco. These ideas were naturally received with indignation in France, and all well wishers of both countries will be glad to learn that they have been emphatically repudiated by the Spanish government.

From a strictly military point of view the position cannot be considered a satisfactory one for Spain. The operations in December have been so far successful that the Moors have made no further attack up to the time of writing, but

the generally defensive nature of the Spanish tactics, restricted to the limits of the occupied zone, leaves the Moors free to renew the war at the time of their own choosing. Not until the Riff highlands have been traversed by mobile columns, such as the French have lately employed in western Morocco, capable of seeking out and attacking the enemy in his fastnesses, does there appear to be any permanent prospect of security for the Spanish outposts in Melilla. The formation of columns of this nature would, of course, involve an immense outlay in transport animals, and it is perhaps unwillingness to face so large an expenditure which prevents the Spaniards from adopting this method of dealing with the situation.

NEWS BRIEFS

SCHOOL HAS ONLY ONE PUPIL. MANITOWOC, Wis.—The town of Franklin, this county, has one of the most unique cases of small schools known to Wisconsin. District No. 3, that county, is paying \$800 per annum for support of a school where there is but one pupil, this fact being established by reports to the county superintendent.

PHONE LINE TO BE 240 MILES. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Work has been commenced on a telephone line from the Southern Sierras Power Company from this city to Bishop, Inyo county, a distance of 240 miles, across the desert and the mountains. The line will give the first telephone or telegraph service between Southern California and Bishop direct.

CARNEGIE WORKS TO REOPEN. COLUMBUS, O.—The local Carnegie steel works on the South Side is to start operation again Jan. 24 and the blast furnaces on Feb. 5. When it reopens about 700 men will be given employment.

MONEY RAISED FOR FARMING. MINOT, N. D.—Twenty-five hundred dollars a year for three years was raised by the Minot Commercial Club recently to meet a like amount donated by the Better Farming Association for experimental farm work in Ward county.

WISCONSIN THIRD IN MILEAGE. MADISON, Wis.—The record of new railway mileage added during 1911 in the United States includes 209.13 miles built in Wisconsin. This mileage is exceeded only by Texas and Oregon and equals that of North Dakota.

PEA CANNERIES TO CLOSE. MANITOWOC, Wis.—The pea canning factories will not be in operation here next season. The soil has played out for the crop. Pea canning is one of Manitowoc's pioneer industries.

U. S. CONSUMES MUCH FLOUR. WASHINGTON.—Citizens of the United States consume an average of almost one and one fifth barrels of flour a year, experts of the government announce in connection with a report on the wheat supply and distribution.

OHIO PLANTS IN NEW HANDS. CLEVELAND.—Plants of the Upton Nut Company have been formally taken over by the new Upton Nut Company, in which the members of the Bourne-Fuller Company, Cleveland steel jobbers, have control. The old Upton Nut Company was a corporation formed under Connecticut laws, while the new is an Ohio corporation.

FORESTRY PRINCIPAL APPOINTED. TITHACA, N. Y.—Prof. Elbert Roth, head of the forestry department of the University of Michigan, has accepted an appointment as head of the forestry department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

DIFFICULT MAIL JOB TAKEN. SANDUSKY, O.—Recent Washington despatches to Kelleys island announce that the contract to carry the mail to and from the island had been let to Ben and Frank Erney. As last winter, Kelleys island mail will be brought to the postoffice here from Marblehead, necessitating a trip to Kelleys island from this city and back again each day.

ROAD PLANS NEW LAKE PORT. WINNIPEG, Man.—That the lake terminal of the Midland railroad, under which name the Hill interests operate in Canada, will be at a point between Port Arthur and Ft. William is a well defined rumor. The Hill corporation has had for some time a number of engineers exploring the country between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

MORRIS STEINERT PASSES AWAY. NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Morris Steinert, one of the best known music dealers and collectors in New England, passed away at his home here Sunday. He was the founder of the New Haven Symphony orchestra and his collection of old string instruments, and the greater part of which he presented The Yale School of Music, was one of the largest in the country.

PLANTS TO MAKE EXTENSIONS. PITTSBURGH.—The Edgar Thompson steel works in Braddock and the West Penn Steel Company in Brackenridge are to build large extensions to their plants. The Edgar Thompson plant has acquired additional land for their plant, the West Penn concern will build a \$150,000 extension. Both of these improvements will give employment to many skilled workmen.

SITUATION IN BOTH PARTIES DOUBTFUL AS TO PRESIDENCY

Gov. Wilson Seems to Be in Lead at Moment for Democratic Nomination, With Gov. Harmon Close Behind

REPUBLICANS AT SEA

WASHINGTON.—The condition of uncertainty regarding what the great political parties are to do in June regarding presidential nominations, may continue for a couple of months or even longer. The opposing forces are so evenly balanced in the Democratic party that no man knows what is to happen. In the Republican party the chances continue to favor the renomination of President Taft, and yet the frequent use of Mr. Roosevelt's name and the political unpopularity of the President, combine to make the outcome of the Republican convention only slightly less uncertain than that of the Democratic convention, provided the Roosevelt talk should continue.

On the Democratic side the leading candidate for the nomination is Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, which fact is attested by the unanimity with which he is being attacked by party leaders who head hostile factions. Many careful observers believe Governor Wilson will be nominated but it is too early to speak definitely. He will be stoutly opposed by the united conservative forces within the party, centering in New York and it is quite possible that they may control a third of the national convention, which, under the two-thirds rule, would prevent his nomination.

Governor Harmon comes next after Governor Wilson in point of strength. He is the candidate of the conservatives, and will probably get the solid vote of New York and of all the other conservative states in the convention. But his nomination is not looked for. The Democratic party, or at least a good majority of it, is radical, and this being the case only a radical can be nominated this year at Baltimore.

Governor Harmon's friends in the convention would gladly bring about a deadlock if in this way they could prevent the nomination of Governor Wilson. Such a situation, with the nomination of Governors Wilson and Harmon out of the question, would bring Speaker Champ Clark to the front and possibly give him the nomination. While a radical of the Bryan school, he is not personally objectionable to the conservatives, as Governor Wilson is, and he would be supported by them at the polls. Talk of Speaker Clark is of course predicated on the supposition that the state convention next month at Joplin will decide for him and against Joseph W. Folk as Missouri's favorite son.

The Democratic situation thus seems to favor the nomination of Governor Wilson, but with so many uncertain elements in the way as to make it impossible to speak with even approximate certainty. Many things may take place before spring to destroy the lead he now has. His recent break with George Harvey of Harpers Weekly and Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal probably is only the beginning of the falling away from him of all Democratic having conservative leanings. Mr. Bryan meanwhile has not placed the final stamp of approval on any of the Democratic aspirants. He is friendly to Governor Wilson, but so he is to Speaker Clark and Mr. Folk. It is believed that Mr. Bryan is not to interfere in the matter of the nomination as between any of the radical candidates. Governor Wilson has in various ways bid for the open support of Mr. Bryan, but without getting it.

All that seems to be reasonably clear, so far as the Democrats are concerned, is that their convention will be controlled by the radicals, and that a radical will get the nomination. If Governor Wilson had not made himself personally objectionable to the conser-

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native forces, he might fall heir to the Harmon strength in due time but that now seems out of the question. Governor Wilson must have two thirds of the convention, without reference to the conservatives, and it is this fact which causes men to view him with a question mark, notwithstanding his present lead.

A factor in the case may be William R. Hearst, who is supporting speaker Clark in his newspapers. Mr. Hearst would like to be a candidate and it is reasonable to suppose that if the convention should get into a deadlock between Governors Wilson and Harmon, Mr. Hearst would be a candidate just as he was in 1904.

The Republican convention will nominate by a majority vote which makes the case of President Taft somewhat better than that of Governor Wilson. But Mr. Taft must go into the convention with a clean majority, if he is to win. Should he have a minority of the delegates to start with his renomination would be unlikely. The opposition would be much more likely to solidify back of Mr. Roosevelt, Senator La Follette or Senator Cummins, than any part of it would be to go to the support of President Taft. The main strength of Mr. Taft's candidacy lies in the southern states, which will perhaps support him without serious exception. This support of itself will amount to almost one half of the convention, or nearly enough votes to nominate. That was the situation at the Minneapolis convention in 1892 when President Harrison was renominated against the protest of the states of the North and West, which favored Blaine or McKinley.

It seems likely at this time that if Mr. Taft should fail of renomination, the convention will pick out Mr. Roosevelt, unless he should in the meantime eliminate himself by saying he would not accept a nomination if offered it. Outside of the southern states, the Republican convention will be almost as radical as the Democratic convention and it will want a radical candidate. President Taft, while accepting the majority of the progressive principles, outside of the initiative, referendum and recall, is not looked upon by the progressives as being really in sympathy with their general program of proposed reform. His hope for renomination lies in getting enough northern and western states to add to his strength from the South, thus insuring a majority of the convention.

While admitting that there is a rather widespread opposition to Mr. Taft, his friends deny that it will be sufficiently strong to keep him from getting delegates all over the North and West. They are talking confidently about a two thirds majority on the first ballot, if Mr. Roosevelt is not a candidate. But should Mr. Roosevelt permit the use of his name, then nobody knows what would happen.

The Republican situation might perhaps be different if Senator La Follette were as strong as the progressive cause which he champions. With this the case, Senator La Follette would be the only progressive candidate in the field, and there would be no mention of Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Cummins or of anybody else. It is this show of weakness in Mr. La Follette which has started the talk of Mr. Roosevelt, and that talk is the one thing which may upset all of Mr. Taft's calculations.

There are two significant points in connection with the presidential candidacy of Senator Cummins of Iowa. First the candidacy is an admission that Senator La Follette is not as strong in Iowa as the progressive movement, and that if the state delegation at the Chicago convention is to be kept away from President Taft, Mr. Cummins must accept its support; and, second, the impression among Iowa Republicans that Mr. Taft may not be renominated, and that, if the Taft cause should go to pieces, there might be a chance for Mr. Cummins to be nominated.

These two points were brought to the attention of Mr. Cummins when he was at home for the holidays but he declined to announce himself a candidate until he could return to Washington and confer with Senator La Follette, whose strong supporter and personal friend he is. Apparently in the light of what happened on Saturday, the gentleman from Wisconsin is quite willing that the gentleman from Iowa enter the presidential race. The delegation will in this way be prevented from going to Mr. Taft and in a convention shake-up, which is among the possibilities, the chances for the nomination of Mr. Cummins would be rather good, if, as is generally admitted, Mr. La Follette is weaker than the progressive movement, not only in Iowa, but over the country as a whole.

The chance for the nomination of Mr. Cummins is of course based on the assumption that Mr. Roosevelt will not be a candidate. What Mr. Roosevelt intends to do nobody knows. The progressives, even those of them who believe Mr. Taft is not to be renominated, do not, in the main, believe that Mr. La Follette will get the place. They would not object to Mr. Roosevelt, if they could only know that he was to be a candidate. Until the Roosevelt situation can develop Mr. Cummins will hold the Iowa delegation in line for the progressive cause. This is the story of Senator Cummins' candidacy as it is understood in Washington.

It is said that there has not been a situation for 75 years so filled with interest and uncertainty in both political parties as the situation of the present hour. The historians go back to the days of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren to find its equal and in some respects its parallel. Andrew Jackson, with whom many people are inclined to compare Mr. Roosevelt in the matter of temperament and political methods, was the political dictator of his day, just as Mr. Roosevelt has been a dictator in this day. Jackson forced the nomination of Van Buren to succeed him, just as Mr. Roosevelt forced the nomination of Mr. Taft, in both cases against the protests of many party leaders.

MEXICO ACQUIRES LAND FOR HOMES

EL PASO, Tex.—Advices from Chihuahua say that the Sautena Hacienda, owned by Inigo Neriaga, Barron Sans and General Porfirio Diaz, has been acquired by the Mexican government at a cost of \$17,000,000 and will be put under irrigation and sold to homeless Mexicans upon such terms as will enable them to acquire ownership soon. Mexicans residing in Texas will be invited to return to Mexico immediately.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SMART FROCK OF BROADCLOTH

Model shown is braided with silk cord

BROADCLOTH of light weight is one of the smartest materials for indoor dresses this season. This frock is braided with silk cord and is distinctive both in line and treatment. The blouse is made with the new sleeves sewed into big armholes, and the skirt is cut in two pieces only with a seam at each side. It is made over a lining and it includes under sleeves that are made with puffs below the sleeves of the blouse and finished with frills, such under sleeves being the newest and smartest, but if something a little more dressy is wanted the guimpe can be omitted and the blouse made with round neck and short sleeves.

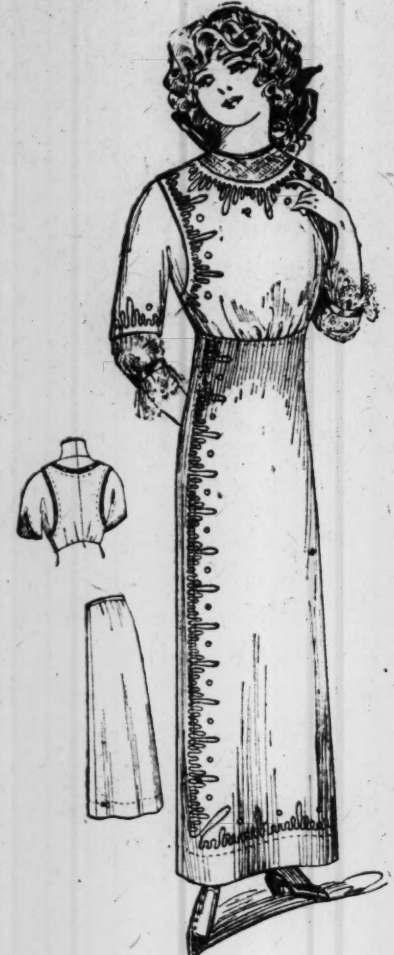
The braid on the cloth is extremely handsome, but this same model could be used for the taffeta that is much liked this season or for messaline or any material of the kind, and trimmed suitably. There is a great tendency to use trimmings of the material just now and double ruffles gathered at the center over cords are very pretty.

The skirt could be trimmed with one of these, while narrower ones are used at the neck and sleeve edges of the blouse to make a quaint and pretty effect, and taffeta made in this way would be in the height of style.

These edges are piped, but corded edges are new and the seams of the skirt, the armhole and neck edges of the blouse could be corded with silk, in matching or contrasting color, to make a most attractive finish. The skirt can be made with either high or natural waist line.

For the 16-year size the blouse will require two yards of material 27 or 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with one yard of all-over lace and 3/4 yard of lace for the sleeve frills; for the skirt will be needed 3 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; the width at the lower edge is 17 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7287, and of the skirt, No. 7283, are both cut



in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age. For the braiding of the blouse will be needed embroidery pattern No. 508; for the skirt, No. 512.

These patterns can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WIDE FUR SCARFS IN FASHION

Others are of satin and all are quite ornate

AMONG the accessories of dress which count are the wide scarfs of fur, or chiffon, of taffeta and of satin. They are not universal; in fact, one can hardly call them popular, but they are very worth while and give quite an air to a gown, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times.

Some of them are plain and straight, depending for ornament on fringe or silk motifs at the ends; others are made after the manner of the shoulder scarfs of half a dozen years ago with their width in the middle of the back and the ends sloped off to a point.

These are of Hudson seal, of real seal, of caracul, of ermine and of mink. While these are graceful and protective, they are not as fashionable as ornamental scarfs that are built up with several materials and are full of fringes, and puffs, for instance, is quite Victorian; it fits the shoulders and top part of the arms on an even line; and has two long ends in front starting from a flat bow.

Three wide puffs are used to make it with strips of black fur between and at the edges. The bow is laid in wide plaits, also edged with fur, and the ends are gathered into silk tassels. This is worn with a poke bonnet which has a white ermine crown, a black taffeta brim and a lining of plaited rose pink chiffon. At the back there is a bow of black fur that is placed straight across the nape of the neck.

Other scarfs are of mole-colored satin, lined with a vivid burnt orange and trimmed with marabou or moleskin. They are very wide, are gathered up into a huge motif made of silk cording in the middle of the back and are crossed over the bust, passed around the waist

and fastened in the back where the two ends hang to the knees.

Another scarf is of black satin lined with white and all edges finished with a five-inch fringe of chenille. This is slightly gathered up in the back under one satin cord, and is fastened at the waist with a crimson rose; the right end goes under the left one and finishes at the waist line, but the left end droops to the knees.

There is nothing simple about these scarfs. They are quite ornate, and are intended for house wear, although they will serve admirably for warmth in the spring days when coats are too heavy for the street and one-piece frocks are too thin. Just now they are a rival to the little coat of chiffon or embroidered net or satin which is worn over a blouse and skirt, and under a coat that matches the skirt.

Sometimes the new coats are worn with one-piece frocks as well as with a blouse and skirt, and are left on when the top coat is removed. The latter is often a fur coat instead of a coat to match the suit, although it may be either.

The new coat is rather short, is belted, has immense revers and three-quarter sleeves. It is not always made of chiffon; it is often of satin, the soft supple kind that falls into the figure. It hangs to the knees at the back and is sloped up sharply in front; it is belted at the waist, sometimes with satin, again with ornamented leather or colored metal. Some of the best ones are edged with swansdown, have wide revers of soft white lace, also trimmed with the swansdown, and sleeves that flare at the hem and are finished with frills of white lace. Such a coat is put on over a thin frock usually matching in color and sometimes forming a harmonious contrast.

TABLE SCARF OF MONK'S CLOTH

Points on scallops and pressing for the needleworker

THE woman who is interested in needlework will enjoy making a table cover or scarf of monk's cloth appliqued with linen figures. Cut the cloth the size you desire of a very dark green shade and baste in a two-inch hem all around for a square cover—and at each end on a scarf—then cut out fancy figures from natural-colored linen, using either flowers simple in design, leaves like the clover and oak, hearts, circles or small triangles. Baste these on the cloth just above the hem and sew them fast by buttonholing around with rope floss in a burnt orange shade. One girl made a table scarf, cushion cover and window curtains to correspond for her room at college of monk's cloth appliqued with figures representing books, dumbbells, Indian clubs and various things associated with college life. One advantage of the work is that it is quickly done, and when finished is very attractive, says the Montreal Star.

Before beginning to embroider the edges of towels outline the edge of the scallops with a small stitch done on the sewing machine. The buttonholing covers the stitching perfectly, and gives a very firm edge that is unobtainable in any other way. When padding scal-

loped edges for towelings, use tiny coils of raw cotton instead of the usual darning cotton. This is sewed in place with fine thread.

The seams of a garment require careful pressing, as on this depends its appearance and, to a certain extent, the fit. For a thick material like cloth coating the seams should be spread out on an uncovered round wooden surface, opened with the iron or the finger, and then covered with a cloth wrung out of cold water and ironed over this until dry. In this pressing process the iron should not be too hot, but great strength and weight should be put upon it. Lighter weight materials should be pressed over a soft cloth laid over the pressing board, and the opened seams should be slightly dampened by dipping the finger tips in water when necessary. Very delicate materials, like crepe de chine, mousseline and satin do not require dampening at all. Velvet and plush may be pressed by placing the material, with the open seam slightly dampened by the fingers, over the bristles of an ordinary clothes brush or by setting a hot iron on end and drawing over the face of it the dampened seam on the wrong side of the material.

TRIED RECIPES

CREOLE SOUP

WASH and cut into slices one-half dozen good-sized turnips, adding half a can of tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of sweet red peppers (canned), half a teaspoonful of allspice, one sliced Bermuda onion, a scant teaspoonful of salt, four whole cloves and a large tablespoonful of butter. Place these ingredients over the fire, covering with water, bring to the boiling point and cook until the vegetables are very tender; now strain and keep hot where it will not boil. Heat a pint of rich milk in the double boiler, thickening with a small teaspoonful of flour moistened in a little cream; be sure that the cream sauce boils; turn the vegetable puree into a heated tureen, stir in a tiny pinch of baking soda to prevent curdling and very gradually pour in the sauce, stirring constantly. Serve immediately.

FLAKED CRAB MEAT

Utilize the contents of a can of crab's meat and with a silver-fork flake into small pieces, adding two chopped hard-boiled eggs, one tablespoonful of minced parsley and salt and paprika to taste; meanwhile prepare in the chafing dish about two cupfuls of rich cream sauce, by blending together an even tablespoonful each of melted butter and flour and diluting to the proper consistency with milk or cream; be sure that the same boils, then stir in the other ingredients, and serve on rounds of hot buttered toast, garnishing each portion with a little grated egg yolk. This can be served in crab shells.

ANGEL CUSTARDS

Heat a quart of milk in the double boiler and when boiling pour it slowly on the stiffly whipped whites of four eggs; sweeten the custard with two scant tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar, flavoring with a drop or two of almond extract and turn into small custard cups; set the cups in a pan of hot water and cook in a moderate oven, only until firm; then cover the tops with grated macaroon crumbs.—Good Housekeeping.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

For next spring and summer the leading color in children's shoes will be white and tan, says the Dry Goods Economist. In the high grade trade of the larger cities the demand for white this winter has been unprecedented, and for this class of trade white is now regarded as a year-around color. For winter wear white buck and imitations of buck have made up the bulk of the goods, and these materials will be exceptionally strong for next spring and summer. For these seasons white canvas, of course, will also be prominent.

NUMBER MARKS

For marking the handkerchiefs and underclothing of our large family of children I find numbers more convenient than names, writes a correspondent of the Ladies World. The woven numbers are very neat and easily applied to the garment. Their use saves much time, formerly spent in marking the article or the linen tape, which afterward had to be stitched on. Moreover, the tiniest tot soon learns its own number and can find its own belongings. The little ones of 3 and 5 years love to be allowed to help sort out the laundry for the flock of six.

SET IN THE SLEEVE

As the fichu draping on many of the dressy gowns conceals the shoulder seam, the sleeve may be made in kimono fashion or not as seems most practical. As the trend is toward the seamed shoulder, some women who expect to wear their gowns for a season or more to come, deem it the part of discretion to set in the sleeve.—New Haven Journal Courier.

FREEZE CANDLES

Candle-light is one of the prettiest decorations we have, but candles often make such a mess one hesitates to use them. You may avoid all this. If you freeze the candles before using, they will never run, and will burn longer.—Ladies' World.

DRESSES IN SHAPE

When washing one-piece dresses it is hard to hang them on the clothes line so that they will keep their shape, writes a contributor to the Pictorial Review. I found that by slipping my dresses over an ordinary coat hanger they dried beautifully and hung as evenly as when they were new.

FUR COMBINATIONS

Combinations of fur are the rule, says an exchange, and the use of one variety only the exception. White fox used as a border on an ermine scarf and muff makes a very luxurious combination. Of course in this instance the tails are used on the ermine to insure the greater contrast in the two white furs.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

Single rows of rhinestones set in aluminum are the latest hair ornaments, and have the dual value of being pretty and yet light in weight.—Denver Times.

MAPPING OUT MENUS AHEAD

Early shopping idea applied to household affairs

ALL this talk that we heard before the holidays about early shopping confided a woman to a friend "set me thinking about another phase of doing things in good season. I began to consider how I could apply the idea in other ways.

"The first field that occurred to me was in my own house. Here I saw almost at once how I could make house-keeping more of a joy by reasonably early planning. Of course, I realized that the early planning wouldn't of itself make things easier; it would help. It would have to be followed up by doing things with reasonable promptness."

"Can't you tell me a little how your scheme is working out?" said the speaker's friend. "You know I always thirst for details."

"Why," rejoined the other, "I really suppose you would have to live in the house with me for a day or a week to understand the practical workings of this early planning and doing. But I can tell you of some of my ambitions."

"First, as to the table. I try to map out my menus, so far as possible, about a week ahead. That is, I take a big sheet of paper and set down the items for the three meals for each of the seven days. This gives me an idea of what I need to get and when I should get it, and then, too, by preparing some schedule, I find I can save a good deal by knowing when I can expect to make use of left-overs. Another thing, by planning

my meals ahead, I can market to much better advantage. Indeed, the whole scheme results in economies all along the line—of money, time and effort.

"After I have my menus fairly well arranged I make a copy for each day and give that daily copy to my maid. It is necessary sometimes for me to make changes in the menus, and by giving the menus day by day to the maid confusion does not result in the kitchen department."

"I have become quite interested in studying out the routine of household duties, keeping to the fore the idea of early planning and doing. I can see now that I have always tried in a vague sort of way to have things done in good season, but the trouble was that I didn't think enough about it. Now I find that five or 10 minutes' thought, looking at the week as a whole, brings much more satisfactory results. I am not so rushed, and day by day I know just where I am. If there are special or unusual things to be done, I can arrange for fitting them in, and I am beginning to appreciate what a help this is."

"I don't at all mean," she continued, "that I have had hard and fast schedules for the day or the week. Personally I abominate such things, for at least, so far as I am concerned, they make one a slave to her housework. But certain general plans undoubtedly are of assistance to me in my housework, just as in shopping, and the early idea appeals to me more as time goes on."—Newark News.

GIVING A CALENDAR DINNER

Novel ideas for a party of twelve

A DINNER given during this month can be planned for 12 guests and arranged as a calendar affair, following a plan which is new and attractive, says the New York Times.

The idea is to have each place represent a month of the year, the entire 12 being arranged around the hospitable board, and to have place cards, favors and other decoration at each cover harmonize with the month which is there intended.

Thus the January cover is trimmed with snowdrops; or the place-card there might be hand-painted with this flower if preferred, while the favor is a calendar for the year. The place-plate at this cover may be laid upon a bed of raw cotton.

For February the favor might take the form of a heart-shaped candy box. For the place card have an old-fashioned lace paper valentine, or the place-card could be a valentine, while the favor represents Washington's birthday, another celebration of the same month, by a hatchet filled with bonbons, a cocked hat or the like. Sprinkle silver dust or draw tinsel rope around the cover in the form of a wavy circle.

For March have a daffodil or crocuses or any early spring flower, and in combination with these have Easter rabbits or colored Easter eggs or chickens. Again, wild March hares cut from paper would be decorative. The name of the guest may be tied around the neck of a plaster rabbit or an Easter chick.

For April the entire cover should be tricked out with first of April sells and jokes and scattered with the many tinted confetti. Have the place card cut out and tinted in the shape of a jester head with a cluster of real little bells tacked on to it, and in addition to the name of the guest a nonsense quotation.

May is represented by a little basket of violets. The handle of the basket should be tall and from it are drawn strands of different colored baby ribbon somewhat resembling a May pole. The gift or place card can be attached to the handle of the basket.

The flowers at the June cover will be roses and from the ceiling in front of this place hangs a tiny Oriental lantern with lighted taper inside.

For July, if the comic plan is pre-

ferred, replace the ordinary water glass with a huge one of cold lemonade and tie the place card with baby ribbon to the straws thereof.

The August cover might represent a wee tennis court with the aid of a doll's tennis net and balls. Have a wee doll dressed as a tennis player, and on it pin the name of the guest written on a card.

For September strew the cover with little seashore sand, fine and dry, which is, to be brushed away before the meal, and decorate with shells, or, if it is to be comic, strew with tiny crabs and lobsters and their ilk from the Japanese store. A basket of shells with a place card tied to the handle makes a pretty souvenir.

For October many ideas are available. A pretty one is to be cut from the paper which comes in a design of autumn leaves a number of these leaves with which to decorate the cover. These may be used in connection with tiny pumpkin lanterns.

For November the favor might be an old-fashioned dipped candle in a choice candlestick. Encircle this cover with a string of cranberries and tie the name of the guest to the neck of a strutting turkey.

Holly and mistletoe deck the Christmas cover, amid which rises a little pasteboard Santa filled with candies, or a glittering miniature Christmas tree with the name of the guest written on a star at the very top. Any souvenir intended here can be tied with Christmas ribbon and sealed with the pretty holly seals.

It would be amusing to elaborate the calendar plan of the dinner by introducing into the menu duties which are characteristic in a certain degree of the season.

Last of all the maid or butler passes a huge pie of the brau order from which depend ribbons or lengths of crepe paper. To each strand is attached a card, on which is written a quotation about some particular month of the year.

Each guest to whom the pie is presented draws a ribbon, and is then expected to name the author or supply the missing word. If he can do so correctly he is eligible to draw for a gift, which must also be appropriate to the occasion.

MAKING THE HANDLES AN ART

Extensive array of novelties in umbrellas

BEAUTIFUL and unique umbrella handles are shown this season and add a distinctive note to a smart attire. Perhaps never before has there been such an array of designs. The umbrellas themselves are of such fine, strong silk that when rolled they resemble slender reeds, and the length of the handles adds to this impression. One hardly realizes that the making of these handles is an art in itself, and often the small cities of Europe are scoured in search of some rare or fantastic bit which can be utilized for this purpose.

Something very new in this line is a ball of crystal, whose clearness reflects a thousand different hues and shapes, mounted on a band of dull silver, with a silver-birel stick. Tall Tosca crooks of bent wood are very smart-looking, exquisite designs in Toledo (that beautiful wear, whose gold tracings inlaid upon steel are ever growing more popular, and deservedly so), mounted on tall sticks, whose golden coloring blends with that of the handle, and all sorts of odd effects in gun metal, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Then there are those of the ever-fas-

inating carved ivory. How inimitable in treatment, how grotesque, how graceful, and withal, how artistic, these lovely creations are! Either in the form of a simple spray of flowers, or a gnarled tree trunk, or a crouching figure, they are all attractive.

Some people have a great fondness for cut jet, and to satisfy the needs of all, these twinkling jewel-like beads are used to form handles for milady's umbrella and very chic they are. They are shaped either into crooks, or long shafts, swelling larger at the top or any other simple design, and an ebony stick makes a truly sumptuous ensemble.

Dainty carved wood, brought from foreign lands is both beautiful and practical, and serves the purpose of hard wear wonderfully well. It is shown not only in its natural color, but color has been added with great skill and with charming effect.

A little novelty in the form of a tiny umbrella for carriage use is so constructed that it may be folded into a fan, or if not in use, into a stock of slender proportions. The silk is in many shades of dull tones, to match either the carriage wrap or gown.

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ETIQUETTE OF VISITING CARD

Things a society girl is required to know

THERE is one point of etiquette on which there is always a debate and uncertainty for a girl that is the etiquette of visiting cards. When a girl comes out her mother is only too glad to shift this part of the social duty on her daughter's shoulders, and she must know just how many cards to leave in varying circumstances, says a New York Herald writer.

There are so many details connected with the leaving of cards and so many occasions on which to leave them that at first it seems bewildering. It does not take long, however, to adapt one's self to the custom, and every one who pretends to know anything about Society with a capital "S" must know all about how, when and where to leave cards. The card itself varies in size according to the fashion. Just at present cards are as small as they conveniently can be, both for married and unmarried women, though a man's card never varies, being always the regulation size, about three and a half inches long and two inches deep. The name is, of course, in the center, and the address in the lower right hand corner. The "at home" day, if the girl's mother has one, is printed in the lower left hand corner and should read "Thursdays in January" or "Thursdays, January 4th and 11th."

The most common use for cards is, of course, for calling, and calls must be made with care and regularity if a girl expects to keep her position in the world

of fashion. It is not etiquette to call except upon "at home" days, unless, of course, the person has no day; then it is permissible to call any time. If the girl is calling on a married woman, she leaves one of her own cards and one of her mother's, with two of her father's, as the man must always call on the man of the house. If the lady has daughters in society a card should be left for each daughter—from all three, the girl's mother and father and the girl—and if there are other men in the family the girl should leave one of her father's cards for each one of them. A woman naturally never leaves a card for a man.

This seems like a great waste of cardboard, but as it is etiquette it must be accepted. When a girl is paying a party call for a luncheon on people that she knows slightly she must, of course, leave a card for the girl's mother, even if she has never met her. When a girl goes to any kind of reception she must leave cards. There is usually a tray left in the hall for this purpose. If a girl and her mother are prevented from attending a reception they must send cards, and just the same quantity as if they had called personally. Never send cards to "days" until the last day.

If a friend moves into the neighborhood a girl should leave cards for her within the week, or if the girl's family move and the neighbors call on them the girl should see that the courtesy is promptly returned.

WOMEN ARE MANAGING FARMS

Trained at an English country college

IN THE report which has just been issued by the Country and Colonial College at Arlesley, near Hitchen, it is stated that since the institution was opened four years ago, 38 women students have entered for training.

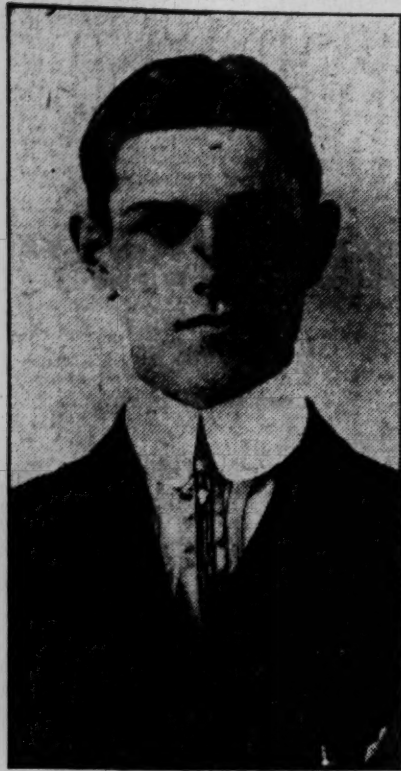
Of these, some are now managing their own farms and gardens, others are in posts as gardener or housekeeper, and two have gone abroad, says a special to the Monitor. The report describes the good work done by the students of gardening, bee-keeping, poultry management and dairy work. It is also interesting to note the help afforded through the college to the neighboring villagers. Miss Turner, the principal, herself an expert horticulturist, is giving a course of lectures to a class of boys and girls at

Arlesley schools. A lace class has been organized in the village and has given a considerable impetus to the lace industry. The students in their turn have added to the social pleasures of the neighborhood by helping the village boys to give musical and other entertainments.

FICHU EFFECTS

Fichu effects are sought in wraps and coats, as well as in gowns, says the Newark News. Shawl-like collars drawn quite tight about the shoulders and fastened in front with unusual cabochons, buttons or similar ornaments are rather smarter than the coat with revers, fastening to one side.

PROMOTORS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT TUFTS



WALTER J. KELLEY



HARRY G. CHASE



HAROLD J. POWER

MEN AND RELIGION
LEADERS LEAVE FOR
PHILADELPHIA WORK

Many of the specialists of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, which has just closed its eight-day campaign in Greater Boston, left the city today for Philadelphia, where an eight-day campaign opened Sunday, under the leadership of Fred B. Smith, the Rev. Charles Steilze and a team of experts in the six departments of work.

Extension work begins tomorrow in Lynn, Mass., and will be carried to other cities and towns. The work of these smaller campaigns will be assisted by speakers and guidance from headquarters in this city. The places in which campaigns are to be held include Beverly, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Brockton, Taunton and New Bedford.

With the closing meeting of the campaign last evening in Park Street church vestry, where the leaders of the Boston movement held a service of fellowship and farewell with specialists from New York headquarters, there terminated a list of 179 meetings which have been held during the week. The gatherings were attended by 22,315 men and 5234 boys.

Yesterday there were 200 early morning prayer meetings in the local churches for men and older boys, half a score of well-attended meetings for the discussion of missions, social service, Bible study and evangelism and in the afternoon 20 district platform meetings—10 evangelistic and 10 devoted to boys' work.

WATER POWER BOUGHT

NEENAH, Wis.—The waterpower, electric light plant, a flour mill and elevator at Weyauwega has been purchased by David Reese for \$23,100. Mr. Reese represents paper mill interests and it is understood a paper mill will be constructed to employ a large number of hands.

TRAVEL



There can be nothing more restful or rewarding than a holiday in Jamaica. You will enjoy every moment of your stay there, not only the strange sights but the familiar sports. Here are days of golf, tennis, fishing, motoring, with nights of matchless mildness.

The way to go is on one of our magnificent new steamers leaving New York every Wednesday and Saturday. The cost of the round trip is \$85.50, or you can continue on our special cruises to the Panama Canal and Colombia or Costa Rica. Additional weekly sailings from Boston to Limon, Costa Rica.

22-day cruise to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Colombia every Wednesday from New York. \$125.00.
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WIRELESS SOCIETY
OF TUFTS COLLEGE
INSTALLS A PLANT

MEDFORD, Mass.—With the exception of a set of storage batteries to be completed and connected within a day or two, the Tufts College Wireless Society has installed a modern wireless plant in quarters which have been granted by the faculty in Robinson hall, the physics laboratory building at Tufts. Messages have been sent already by the use of electric light current. The antennae on the roof were placed in position the first of last week and the receiving end of the station was first used Saturday when messages were intercepted from the revenue cutter Gresham, from the United States station at Newport, from Highland light and various other stations.

The outfit which the society is using is a portable wireless set which was used successfully in the summer maneuvers by the Massachusetts militia corps of which Prof. Henry G. Chase, head of the physics department of Tufts, is the captain. It was through Prof. Chase that permission was granted for the use of the outfit under the condition that a thorough test of the apparatus should be made and the results reported by the society to the signal corps authorities at Washington. The sending radius of the station will probably not be over 100 or 200 miles but messages can be received from any distance.

Eventually, the plans are to install a permanent modern station with a sending radius of at least 1000 miles. Already a certain amount of the necessary apparatus has been secured and gradually the members hope to complete the set. Harold J. Power is president of the society and Walter J. Kelley the vice-president.

AMERICAN IDEAS
SURROUND WORLD

William T. Ellis, a world-wide traveler and sociologist, in his talk Sunday night at Ford hall, said that the influence of the United States was accountable for the desire for liberty now manifesting itself all around the globe.

The whole world is today crying for liberty and fraternity, he declared. Even in Palestine he found the American flag displayed and cherished by natives because of their appreciation and love for American ideals.

In various oriental countries, where for untold centuries women have carried water from the wells in crockery jars, he said, half the women now carry it in Standard Oil tin cans.

In India, he said, the political unrest buttresses its arguments with ideas from Boston and the Cambridge school of authors. "I have heard more American history quoted in Asia than I ever did in the United States," he declared.

DERAILED ENGINE
BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Four trains on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad coming to Boston, two starting at Roberts, one at Troy, N. Y., and one at Concord, and the same number leaving Boston for Concord, Troy, N. Y., or Roberts were delayed at Waltham nearly an hour this morning because a locomotive of a freight train left the rails there.

The engine blocked two tracks. While men worked to place the engine on the rails one line was cleared, enabling a local train to pass through from Roberts to Boston.

"THE HERFORDS" POSTPONED

Miss Viola Allen's first Boston performance in Rachel Crothers' "The Herfords" at the Plymouth theater has been postponed until Wednesday evening. Miss Allen and her support have spent a large portion of every 24 hours in rehearsals during the past fortnight, and it has been thought best to postpone the opening that the first metropolitan performance of what promises to be one of the important plays of the season may be given under as favorable conditions as possible.

CHARTERS GRANTED
NEW CORPORATIONS
IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following business corporations:

General Automobile Company, Boston, \$15,000; Leonard M. Cotton, Herman P. Bell, Lemuel W. Peters.

Bay State Cloth Steaming Company, Boston, \$3000; William T. Dudley, Fred P. Draper, Frank F. Gerry.

The New England Hotels Company, Worcester, \$50,000; Charles J. Pomeroy, W. Shelton Swallow, John J. Pomeroy.

Electro Manufacturing Company, Boston, \$10,000; Charles E. Bennisson, Homer S. Littlefield, George W. Green.

C. J. O'Keefe Shoe Company, Marlboro, \$32,000; Cornelius J. O'Keefe, Timothy J. O'Keefe, Timothy A. Lynch.

Carl E. Fosberg, Inc., Boston, paints, etc., \$4000; Carl E. Fosberg, William E. McKee, Frederick O. Downes.

George E. Chandler Company, Boston, fabrics, \$5000; George M. Faulkner, Eme. line M. Belland, George G. Procter.

Baker Foundry and Machine Company, Amesbury, \$20,000; William C. Baker, Henry S. Jenkins, John M. Joy.

United Provision Company, Boston, \$25,000; Nathaniel F. Hoxie, Charles M. Welden, A. Billings Briggs.

The People's Coal Company of Worcester, \$75,000; Joseph H. Kelley, John J. Mullen, Thomas Cove.

Beacon Confectionery Company, Boston, \$100,000; Winslow B. Taylor, William A. Robinson, Ida M. Taylor.

M. Obst & Co., Inc., Boston, wearing apparel, \$6000; Maurice Obst, Bertha Simons, Dora S. Obst.

Greater Boston Publishing and Industrial Company, Boston, \$50,000; William W. Howland Robinson, Ellis P. Nutter, M. J. McKinnon Mutch.

The New England Nurseries Company, Bedford, \$40,000; John Kirkegaard, John E. Gilchrist, Bay Edward Estes.

Tyler's Business College, Worcester, \$50,000; Edna I. Tyler, Michael F. Riley, Charles S. Murphy.

American Mason Safety Tread Company, Boston, \$500,000; William S. Lamson, Henry C. King, Henry C. Delano, James L. Campbell, Frank F. Lamson.

McKie Ship Building Company, Boston, \$8000; William McKie, Nellie W. McKie, James I. Green.

Cambridge theater, Inc., \$25,000; Edward A. Taft, Jr., E. Graydon Stetson, E. Barton Chapin.

Milliken and Clements, Inc., Somerville, electrical supplies, \$2000; Ralph W. E. Milliken, Henry B. Clements, Minnie A. Milliken.

Isaac Locke Company, Boston and Bar Harbor, Me., general store, \$60,000; Isaac H. Locke, Charles B. Locke, Isaac B. Locke, W. Clifton Jones.

D. L. Fuller Company, Boston, meats, \$40,000; Dana L. Fuller, John S. Graham, George A. McKee.

Worcester Sand Lime Company, \$150,000; Richard C. C. Cleveland, F. Lincoln Powers, Varnum P. Curtis.

Milner Manufacturing Company, Springfield, drinking fountains, \$12,000; Henry E. Hosley, Herbert W. Carter, Henry J. Milner.

Cunningham, Handschumacher Company, Boston, market, \$1599; Alfred J. Cunningham, William F. Handschumacher, Frank J. Cunningham, Oscar H. Hoss.

Franklin & Knight Company, Boston, restaurant, \$2000; Owen C. Frankland, Alvin W. Knight.

JUDGE HOOK TO
BE NOMINATED

WASHINGTON—Friends of President Taft say today that the nomination of Judge Hook of Kansas to the supreme court, succeeding the late Justice Harlan, will be sent to the Senate this week. Objections to Judge Hook, referred to Attorney-General Wickersham, it was said, have not proved convincing to the President, and he is inclined to make the appointment shortly.

The President got back from New York city early on Sunday. The French ambassador, M. Jusserand, returned with him.

MIDDLE WEST HOLDS
KEY TO CANDIDACY
OF MR. ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON—The effort to connect Mr. Roosevelt with the effort of certain Wall street interests to get his nomination for the presidency has failed in the opinion of his friends. Even the White House is not disposed to hold him responsible for the movement which has been in existence for some time.

Men of corporate wealth who have been eager to start a Roosevelt boom are the men who, when he was President, were his most formidable opponents and the subjects of many a message to Congress at his hands. It is believed here that they did not like him now any better than they did several years ago, but prefer him to Mr. Taft, whose renomination they have thought probable. It appears to be the belief of Wall street that the Republican nominee is to be either Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt, and that being the case the street has showed signs of choosing the latter.

In the eastern states the Roosevelt boom is quiet. Efforts to keep it going have been made by certain daily newspapers in New York city unfriendly to Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, but it is not apparent that these efforts have made any deep impression upon the people generally. There is considerable sporadic Roosevelt sentiment scattered throughout New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the other eastern portions of the country, but public men say that it has not crystallized and that nothing is being done to put a systematic organization back of it. It seems likely that New Yorkers have been instrumental in sending Roosevelt emissaries into the South and West to work for uninstructed delegations and nobody has heard of any work of this kind being done in the East.

In the South this work for uninstructed delegates has not been successful thus far. Senator La Follette some time ago tried to get a foothold in that section, but without success. He found the Republicans pretty solidly lined up for Taft. The men who recently went into the South, nominally in the interest of uninstructed delegates, but in reality favoring the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt have found that the situation has not changed, and that Mr. Taft is still the favorite down there.

Reports from the middle West are conflicting but in the main they are to the effect that much genuine Roosevelt sentiment prevails among the rank and file of Republican voters. The leaders of the party, however, according to the majority of reports received are divided, some favoring Mr. Roosevelt and others favoring Mr. Taft or Senator La Follette. It is possible that the insurgent middle West will have the balance of power in the Chicago convention in June and it is this which gives the politicians increasing interest in finding out what it is going to do as between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. La Follette.

If, through the direct primaries or by some other means the middle West or some of its important states should show Mr. Roosevelt to have a large following among the voters, that fact would exert a good deal of influence on the Chicago convention. Or, to put the case in a different form, the Roosevelt presidential boom is in the hands of the middle West. As it shall decide, so will the convention act. If the middle West wants Mr. Roosevelt as the Republican nominee this year, it can do more than any other section of the country to bring that about.

If it doesn't want him, and should in effect say so, when the time comes to select delegates, Mr. Roosevelt's name will not be heard in the convention. That is the way the politicians are beginning to size up the situation and that size up helps explain their interest in the middle West at this particular time.

MALDEN HAS LARGEST
TREASURY BALANCE
IN CITY'S HISTORY

Much satisfaction was felt in Malden city government circles today when Frederick W. Eaton, city auditor, announced that the unexpended balances of the city departments for the past year, turned in to his office and by him turned over to the treasurer amounted to \$383,792.79, the largest unexpended balance ever left in the city treasury of Malden at the close of a fiscal year.

This amount will be used in making up the appropriation bill this year and it is believed will assist materially in lowering the tax rate next year.

The unexpended balances range from one cent, which was turned over by the Salem Street and Bell Rock account of the park commission, to \$250,000 unexpended from temporary loans. Not a single department of the city showed a deficit for the first time in the city's history.

Among the larger items from which balances were turned into the treasury are: Temporary loans \$250,000, street railway tax \$37,133, surface drainage \$17,287, sewer construction \$5485, park construction \$4845, interest \$4898, contingent expenses \$1810 and school department \$2115.

Y. M. C. U. HEAD RECEIVES

Frank L. Locke, president of the Boston Y. M. C. U., and Mrs. Locke held their monthly informal at home to friends and members of the Union Sunday afternoon at the Union parlors, Boylston street.

Matheson

"Silent Six."

Luxurious closed bodies of the latest designs by Quinby and Brewster. A tried and proven chassis of remarkable workmanship

Built for Those Who Use the Best

Matheson Automobile Company
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Boston Salesrooms:
664 Commonwealth Avenue

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

A woman may furnish up last year's gown and wear it without thought of a new one, but no woman, however little she may care about style, is immune to the attractions of fine muslin underwear. She will spend her money on it when even a new hat won't tempt her. Beautiful skirts, chemises, gowns, covers, combination suits and princess slips are being displayed by C. F. Hovey & Co. in distracting profusion. The feature of the sale is that it contains a complete sample line of one of the best manufacturers of fine muslin underwear in this country. Samples having served their purpose at the end of the season's wholesale buying, they are disposed of at a discount by the manufacturer, and this makes it possible for the retail merchant to sell them below the actual cost.

While each article turned out is supposed to be as good as the sample from which it was ordered it is not always so, but the samples can be depended upon to be the pick of the lot. They are carefully made and the choicest trimmings are used. Sample sales, therefore, mean superior goods at minimum prices.

The one-piece dress, fitting closely about the waist and hips, has made the princess slip a necessity, and a number of these are in the sale. Some of them are very simple, being intended to sell at a low price while others are handsome in material and design. The same thing can be said of all the different articles. They are in the newest cuts and patterns. A few extra sizes can be found among them.

Every year when spring comes and the world puts on its fresh green ruffles dotted with crocuses and snowdrops, every one who owns a house wants to deck it with something new, something in keeping with the beauty and purity of the world without. This being so, forehand persons will take advantage of the opportunity to buy such things at a saving by attending the February furniture sale of the Henry Siegel Company. In order to accommodate those who expect to move into other quarters in the spring, large purchases will be held for delivery until April 1, but single orders must be delivered at once.

These Siegel furniture sales which take place every winter, always contain some great bargains, some of the prices being less than the cost of the article to the manufacturer. This is made possible by the united purchasing power of the four Siegel stores, one in Boston, two in New York and one in Chicago. The combined orders from these are so great, certain manufacturers are glad to turn their entire factories over to filling the orders from this one firm, practically giving it furniture manufacturing of its own. The firm announces that more than \$200,000 worth of new high grade furniture is to be on sale at prices that are virtually the wholesale cost to the manufacturer. Special attention is called to the brass beds which are stated to be positively \$2 or \$3 less than their cost to the manufacturer. And to the mattresses, if these were bought by the pound, unmade, the cost of the raw material would be more than the selling price put upon them. Many pieces of furniture for every room are stated to be 25 per cent less than the wholesale factory price.

A large number of experienced salesmen have been engaged especially for this sale, and a greatly increased delivery service has been inaugurated.

An excellent idea of what the new fashions are to be is to be obtained by a walk through the Jordan Marsh Company's store. This firm makes it a practice to get the new styles at the earliest, both for the accommodation of

those who are going South and for those others who aim to get their wardrobes in order well in advance. Among the costumes are several original models by Maurice Mayer. They show exquisite effects in fine nets and beautiful handmade laces. A feature of the newest costumes is the novel arrangement of the buttons, laces and sashes. One or the other, or all three of them, are conspicuous on all. In the showing are some inexpensive dresses in white serge. Buttons and braids are in evidence on the new suits which continue to show straight skirts but the jackets are short and jaunty. Full length coats are in changeable taffeta. Handsome macramé lace coats are shown in three quarter length. While they mean little in the way of warmth they give formality and finish to a costume worn on the street and make it possible to wear there frocks that otherwise would be out of place. Fringe is the newest feature on the linen suits. These are made of heavy or light weight material. Some are severely tailored and others are trimmed.

The new Derby-shape sailor hats in black and white milan are smart for southern wear at this time of year, but there are other models from which to choose, models in milan, chip, tagal and leghorn braids. A profusion of flowers is used upon them. New footwear and girls' suits, and coats and dresses, are also in exhibition.

In this part of the country sweaters are worn all the year round, so a person who does not own one must acknowledge to a lack of a very essential article of dress. It is one of the most convenient and comfortable things to be had, and has improved so in the making it is a pleasure to wear one just for appearance's sake. Every girl and woman who makes any pretension to being "smart" will have at least one. A sale of models, samples and overruns from one of the best manufacturers is opened at Chandler & Co.'s today. All the different grades and patterns can be bought at prices which mean a great saving. They are made of the best yarns by skillful workmen and have style and snap.

A sale of fine hosiery similar to that conducted last year, but better, opens in the store this morning. The stock is all from the same importer who furnished the goods for last year's sale, and the prices are even lower. Every pair of stockings is fully guaranteed by the maker and by Chandler & Co. They include the usual grades of the finer makes for men and women, the thread silk, and the silk and lisle combinations. Some of the prices are almost unbelievably low.

A great number of suits, coats and dresses that had never been exhibited were received last week and go on sale this morning. They are made new over the spring models, but from materials left over from the closing season. They are the usual materials used in the better class of garments—velvet, broadcloth, silks, novelty suitings, chiffon, satin, mixtures and chevrons. One of the suits is an imported Francis model and two gowns are from Drecol. Waists, undermuslins, petticoats, furs and fine silks have been marked with special prices.

The first four days of this week will be signalized by a clearance sale by the Paine Furniture Company of 48 Canal street. This is the annual clearance sale noted for many years as offering extraordinary bargains in good furniture, furniture that is high class in the materials employed and in workmanship, and chiefly in its lines. This company is known for the superior character of

its goods. The patterns follow the cultured taste and are sought by persons of discrimination. Parlor and library furniture, furniture for the bed room and sets and separate pieces for the dining room, all are to be found in the sale. Some of the pieces are unusually handsome while others are of moderate price.

The new model of the Nemo corset that has just been put on the market, it is declared, will make a figure permanently smaller. It is called a self-reducing corset. It is stylish and comfortable, working automatically and unconsciously to the wearer in getting rid of surplus flesh. The Gilchrist Company's store is a headquarters for Nemo. Daily exhibitions of them are given by Mrs. F. Newman. All Nemo corsets bought of this firm are kept in repair free of charge for six months from the date of purchase.

The great amount of hair demanded by the new style coiffures demands more of each human head than it is usually able to supply, which makes it necessary to buy hair to add to one's own. Few women there are who do not possess something in the way of a braid or switch, a pompadour, or other accessories, and those who do not have any wish they did. A good time for them to lay in a supply is the present, for the R. H. White Company is making a special presentation of them this week, and has marked a good many of them away down.

GAS COMPANIES
IN ONTARIO MERGE

TORONTO, Ont.—A \$3,000,000 merger of oil and gas companies operating in the counties of Kent, Essex and Lambton has been effected. The merger will be known as the Union Natural Gas Company of Canada, Limited, and a charter has been granted by the provincial secretary.

The new company will take over the business and franchises of three smaller companies: the Volcanic Oil & Gas Company, Limited, the United Fuel Supply Company, Limited, and the Ridgetown Fuel Supply Company, Limited.

FRANK J. LINEHAN TO COME
Papers are being prepared today by William B. Watts, deputy superintendent of police, for the extradition to Boston of former Senator Frank J. Linehan, who was arrested in New Orleans Saturday on the charge of having defrauded the city of Boston in connection with the purchase of lumber. Deputy Watts has received information that Linehan would come here without requisition papers but he proposes to have them. The deputy may go to New Orleans himself for the prisoner.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
HENRY RUSSELL, Mgr. Dr.
TONIGHT AT 7:45
PELLAS AND MELISANDE
Mmes. Masterlinck, Gay, Fisher; MM. Ridders, Marcoux, Lankow, Mardones. Wed. at 8, RIGOLETTO, Mmes. Botany, Gay; MM. Constantino, Renaud, Mardones. Fri. at 8, FAUST, Brosia, Zanetto, Mardones. Rides.
Sat. Mat., HAENSEL AND GRETEL, and COPPELIA. Sat. Eve., popular prices. CAVALIERA RUSTICANA and I PAGLIACCIO.
Devotown Ticket Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston St.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
Thursday Eve., Jan. 25, at 8, Only Performance in Boston this season.
Masterlinck's Drama
MONNA VANNA
Mme. Masterlinck, MM. Maupre, Duval, Durozat. Tues. Eve., Jan. 30, at 8, Mme. Masterlinck's Farwell Appearance, PELLAS and MELISANDE, in dramatic form, with incidental music by Gabriel Faure. Prices 50c to \$2.50.

"THE FOREST RING"
Given by the Children's Players in Copley Hall, Jan. 20, 24 and 27, at 8 o'clock. Tickets on sale at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston st., \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75 cents.

DEPARTMENT MERGER PLAN IS PUT OVER AT THE MAYOR'S REQUEST

(Continued from page one)

for several months, but the previous draft of the proposed ordinance was rejected without prejudice and the mayor asked the corporation counsel to draft another which has now been before the committee on ordinances for several weeks.

The consolidation of the departments has been urged on the grounds of economy and efficiency. Under the proposed ordinance the department will be under the direction of three commissioners, one of whom is to receive a salary of \$7500 and two unpaid, while the other paid officials of the department will be two deputies or heads of departments at salaries of \$4000 each.

The bath department is composed now of five trustees with a paid superintendent at \$2200 a year.

The music department has a board of five unpaid trustees with a secretary at a salary of \$1200 a year.

The park department is under the direction of three unpaid commissioners with a superintendent at \$2400, an assistant at \$2500, an engineer at \$2500, a landscape architect at \$1000 and a chief clerk at \$3000, while the public grounds department has a superintendent at \$4000 a year, making a total expense of \$20,000 for the four departments as against a salary expense of \$15,000 for the new department if consolidated.

Under the consolidation the two deputy commissioners would be at the head of two sub-departments, one embracing everything in connection with the city playgrounds, baths and music interests, thus taking the playground authority away from the parks. The park department has full authority over the playgrounds now.

The second department would have charge of the parks and public grounds thus amalgamating these two municipal features which are now under separate heads.

Two other important questions will come up for action this afternoon, one being the proposed ordinance requiring the covering of garbage receptacles. An ordinance was presented by Ernest E. Smith on the request of residents of the North End, and the Women's Municipal League, calling for the covering of all refuse cans. In the committee this has been amended to read for covering garbage cans only.

Mr. Smith will also introduce an order asking the Boston finance commission for its reasons for rejecting the plans for a central heating plant at Deer Island.

There are five heating plants and at least two of these buildings and probably three would be available for other uses in case of the central plant being established.

Last fall the finance commission visited the island and disapproved the plans proposed by Commissioner Gore.

The question of extending Arlington street to Columbus avenue will not be given up by Mayor Fitzgerald, even though the council has defeated the project. The mayor says he will again present his order for the loan of \$400,000 for this work to the first session of the new city council.

Among other business to be transacted by the council today will be the drawing of 340 jurors.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL CLASSES RESUME WORK

Boston's continuation schools reopen their courses this week; today the shoe and leather class and the dry goods class resume their work at 48 Boylston street. Tomorrow the bank class resumes work and the classes in salesmanship and preparatory salesmanship also start. Owen D. Evans is instructor of the shoe and leather class, Chester M. Grover of the dry goods and F. Edwin Walter of the bank class.

Pupils in the preparatory salesmanship classes are Miss Annie E. Bancroft, and Miss Mary Lillis. The whole tone of the continuation schools dignifies labor and they seek to turn out young men and young women who by their ambition and worthiness may bring credit to the positions in which they are placed.

PRICE OF BUTTER STIRS CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—The increase in the price of butter ordered by the Elgin butter board and the prediction that the commodity will go to 60 cents a pound has given impetus to a campaign in Congress for a reduction in the oleomargarine tax.

Chairman Lever of the subcommittee of the House committee on agriculture, which has been considering the oleomargarine bills, will recommend a bill to the whole committee today designed to lower the tax on oleomargarine from 10 cents to less than one cent a pound.

POWERS OF POLICE ASKED

J. Frank Chase, agent for the Watch and Ward Society, appeared before the committee on public service today in favor of his bill asking that the Governor appoint two agents of the society who will be tested with all the powers of a district police officer. The Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Delaware, King and Jefferson H. Parker also favored the bill. Mrs. F. W. Page, representing the Teachers and Parents Association of Boston, appeared in opposition.

BRIEF IS FILED BY DEFENSE IN CONTEST OF MRS. EDDY'S WILL

(Continued from page one)

shire law from making any further claim to the estate.

In those sections of the brief analyzing the other grounds mentioned in the plaintiff's bill as entitling him to contest, these questions relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case are brought out:

The bill cannot be maintained on the theory that the bequests to the church in trust for the purposes named by Mrs. Eddy are vitiated by fraud, conspiracy or otherwise because nothing of the kind existed, or has been properly alleged by the plaintiff.

The bill cannot be maintained on the theory that the New Hampshire and Massachusetts church-income statutes render the residuary and other bequests to the church and directors void and entitle the heirs to the property; neither statute, it is declared, has any such effect.

These statutes have no application whatever to the residuary trust, because that trust is not for the use of a single church, but for general denominational and missionary use. It is further declared that the statutes in question are not limitations of testamentary capacity, but are mere regulations of corporate holding power.

The brief declares that the claim that the bequests are void as contravening the public policy of New Hampshire is untenable as a matter of law, as the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy is not against public policy but is distinctly recognized by the law of the state.

In analyzing this charge in the plaintiff's bill the brief of the defendants says that the court of New Hampshire can determine only the public policy of that state. In conclusion the brief says: "We therefore submit that so far as the determination of the questions raised upon this record is concerned, the court not only has the power, but it is its legal duty, to examine for itself Mrs. Eddy's writings, and 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' in particular, so as to determine, in so far as it may be necessary, the nature and character of the religion of Christian Science as taught by her.

"For all the foregoing reasons we respectfully submit that our demurrers to the plaintiff's bill should be sustained; that our exceptions to the denial of our prayers for affirmative relief against this vexatious litigation and to the granting of the petitions of the other relatives for leave to intervene, should likewise be sustained; and that both the bill and the intervening petitions herein should be dismissed."

The brief consists of 132 pages and has citations from numerous cases bearing on litigation of a similar kind.

CHELSEA BOARD TO PASS ON NEW OFFICERS FOR CITY

At the meeting of the Chelsea aldermen this evening the election of city officers will be held and it is expected that the mayor will present his list of appointments.

Most of the city positions are held by Republicans and although the mayor is a Democrat and the board practically Democratic, it is believed that Coleman Tilden, city messenger, and Thomas B. Frost, city treasurer, will be retained. George Willey, city auditor, also is likely to stay in office.

Harry James, city solicitor, is opposed by David J. Maloney, a lawyer and secretary of the local Board of Trade. For water commissioner, the incumbent George Cassell will be opposed by P. H. McCarthy, but it is believed that the former will be retained on account of his experience. For the assessors, library trustee and member of the board of health, it is understood that there are several candidates. It is expected that the mayor will present the names of Henry A. Spencer for reelection as chief of the fire department; David M. Hudson as chief of police to replace Gaspar G. Shannon; Fred Crowe, to replace Arthur Upton, as sealer of weights and measures.

CRITICISM GIVEN RAILROAD BOARD

Senator Francis Horgan, addressing a meeting of the Germantown Citizens Association in Saunders hall Sunday afternoon, said he had introduced a bill in the Legislature abolishing the railroad commission and providing for a new commission, to be elected by the people.

Wallace Gleason opposed this bill, saying that the citizens of Germantown had always received fair treatment from the board and that the people would be poorly served under an elective commission.

Senator Horgan said the present commission was under the control of the financial interests and questioned the motives of the commission. The association went on record as favoring this bill. Another bill provides for a new courthouse, municipal building and police station, probably at Forest Hills, which received the unanimous support of the association.

SUPREME COURT TO GET RECESS

WASHINGTON—The United States supreme court will take a recess from Jan. 29 to Feb. 19. The impression here is that because of this the decisions in the coal trust cases will probably be handled down next Monday.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC TO SPEND \$10,000,000 ON ITS PUBLIC ROADS

QUEBEC, Que.—Mr. Taschereau, minister of public works, outlined in the House the other day the system of public highways upon which the government proposed to guarantee a loan of \$10,000,000, which sum will be available for the towns and municipalities of the province on the payment of half the interest rate of 2 per cent.

He said that the project included the macadamizing of four highways between Montreal and Quebec, two on the north and two on the south shore, of a highway from Quebec to the United States boundary, by way of Sherbrooke and Beauce county, of a highway from Quebec to Gaspé, and of a highway from Quebec to Tadoussac.

Continuing, Mr. Taschereau added that they contemplated a macadamized roadway from Montreal to Sherbrooke, one from Montreal to Ottawa and another roadway from Montreal to the American border.

In addition to that there would be funds for the building of 200 miles of road in the Lake St. John district, and it was estimated that even then there would be funds for 1200 miles more of macadamized roadways, mostly in the vicinity of Montreal.

Mr. Taschereau said that the \$10,000,000 which was to be placed at the disposal of municipalities of the province would enable them to construct 3300 miles of roads.

REPUBLICAN CLUB IS READY TO ELECT LIST OF NOMINEES

It is expected by the members of the Republican Club of Massachusetts that the following slate will go through at the annual election at 19 Milk street, late today: President, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester; secretary, Courtenay Crocker of Boston; treasurer, Arthur L. Devens of Hamilton; vice-presidents (one from each congressional district), first district, Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge; second, Edwin F. Lyford of Springfield; third, George N. Jeppson of Worcester; fourth, J. Lovell Johnson of Fitchburg; fifth, Edmund Bicknell of Lawrence; sixth, John L. Saltonstall of Beverly; seventh, Charles H. Hastings of Lynn; eighth, Henry Hornblower of Arlington; ninth, Frank F. Cook of Wintthrop; tenth, Laban Pratt of Dorchester; eleventh, Jacob F. Brown of Boston; twelfth, Sewall W. Jones of Newton; thirteenth, Herbert E. Cushman of New Bedford; fourteenth, George E. Keith of Brockton.

Executive committee—Charles Neal Barney of Lynn, E. Edmond Belisle of Worcester, William D. Chapple of Salem, William W. Davis of Cambridge, George E. Dean of Falmouth, Joseph J. Feely of Dorchester, Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy, Herbert C. Parsons of Greenfield, Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, A. C. Ratshesky of Boston, Roger Wolcott of Milton.

Election committee to serve until February, 1915—J. Edward Barns of Milford, Roland S. G. Frodigh of Worcester, J. Mitchell Galvin of Dorchester, Truman R. Hawley of Malden, Eliot D. Stetson of New Bedford.

CHAMBER TOPICS FOR CONGRESS TO COVER WIDE RANGE

Active preparations are now under way by the permanent committee working on the program for the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce and commercial associations to be held in Boston next September, and it is expected that the complete program will be announced soon after the committee's next meeting in Brussels early in June.

So far eight topics have been tentatively agreed upon. They are as follows: "Establishment of a permanent international court of arbitral justice composed of judges representing the different judicial systems of the world and capable of insuring continuity of jurisprudence and arbitration."

"Uniformity of legislation relating to checks."

"International postal reforms."

"Commercial statistics. Immediate institution of an international office."

"International maritime union. Compilation of a program."

"Regulation of expositions."

"An international agreement between banks of issue."

"A suggestion looking to the preparation of a resolution intended for the suppression of measures taken against foreign merchants on account of their religion."

BUILDING NEW LINE DELAYED

ST. PAUL.—Officials deny reports that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha plans, the coming summer, on building a line around Hudson, Wis., taking that town off the main route between St. Paul and Chicago. Surveys have been made for a new line and some day it will be built but not for two or three years, according to the present outlook. The new line, it is estimated, would cost about \$1,500,000.

WHEATON SEMINARY BILL READ

In the Senate this afternoon these reports of committees were read: Mercantile affairs.—In new draft, a bill that the Wheaton Female Seminary of Norton may hold additional personal and real estate to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000 beside the property it now holds, such additional property to be used exclusively for education.

POLICE ASK DELAY IN THE 'DYNAMITE PLOT' TRIALS AT LAWRENCE

(Continued from page one)

the discovery of dynamite near the Arlington mills.

The mills opened today with a still further reduced force of operatives. It was considered doubtful whether some of the mills would be able to maintain their greatly reduced operation through the day. Strike leaders claim that additions to their ranks will compel a shutdown within a few days.

The Everett mill remained closed. The Arlington, the biggest of the American Wool Company group, started its machinery with less than a fifth of its regular force of operatives at work.

At 3 o'clock hundreds of strikers attended the meeting on the common to vote whether to accept the proposition of William Wood, president of the American Wool Company, and other owners, who are willing to treat with the men as employees, but not as a body. The vote was expected to be unanimous in supporting the original demand that the workers must be treated as a whole.

J. J. Eitor, the strikers' leader, again today refused to hear of the state board of arbitration coming into the discussion.

Picket duty was maintained by the strikers today, but there was no trouble at the opening of the mills.

The strikers began additional preparations for continuing the strike and arranged to open soup kitchens and clothing disbursement stations.

BOSTON C. L. U. TO URGE INQUIRY AT LAWRENCE

A committee of Boston Central Labor Union will attend the hearing before the committee on rules today at the State House in support of the bill presented by Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill which calls for an investigation of the Lawrence strike by the House.

The Morrill resolution calls for a complete investigation as to wages, living conditions, dividends, violations, if any, of the contract labor law, use of non-union men and the part played by the police, state and city and the militia. The resolution, if adopted, will result in the most sweeping investigation ever ordered by the Massachusetts Legislature, it is said.

Tonight the unionizing and grievance committee of Boston Central Labor Union will have a special meeting and the executive board will meet on a special matter tomorrow night.

MR. FOSS' SECRETARY BACK

Dudley M. Holman, Governor Foss' private secretary, returned to Boston today after spending the night at Lawrence and said that conditions there appeared to be about the same. Fewer employees reported for work in the mills, he said.

CLAM DIGGERS ON SOUTH SHORE ASK FOR LAW CHANGES

Clam digging in the waters of New Bedford and Fairhaven and of Plymouth, Duxbury and Kingston was the subject of two hearings before the legislative committee on fisheries and game today.

It appeared that under an act passed last year New Bedford and Fairhaven are required to share equally in the deficit created by a commission designated to have control of the takings of quahaugs from contaminated waters, while the experience has been that 138 licenses have been granted to residents of New Bedford and only five to residents of Fairhaven; the town authorities accordingly ask that each municipality share in the deficit in proportion to the amount of licenses granted to their residents.

M. E. Brownell appeared as counsel for the selectmen, and the bill was also favored by Chairman Charles P. Maxwell of the board, and by Representative George A. Braley of Freetown.

Charles S. Davis of Plymouth appeared as counsel for the selectmen of Plymouth, Kingston and Duxbury on their petition for removal of a provision in an act of 1870 that licenses for clam digging may not be granted for a period exceeding five years.

BARK HERMES IS TOWED INTO PORT

Floating about in Massachusetts bay the Norwegian steamer Sanstad, but Stenden, was finally towed to an anchorage in Nantucket Roads today by the tug H. A. Mathias, which picked her up off Boston lightship shortly after daylight.

The vessel was reported Saturday by the Norwegian steamer Sanstad, but later could not be found by tugs which went to tow her in. She has been in the bay for three days.

On New Year's day her foremast and mainmast were lost and part of her sails. She also received minor damage during her passage from the River Plate. Her cargo consists of 1050 tons of tankage, which will be discharged at Weymouth.

RELEASE FROM OATH SOUGHT

The committee on legal affairs gave a hearing today on a petition of Henry H. Perry for an amendment of the law which will permit affirmations to have the same legal effect as oaths. There was no opposition.

LONGSHOREMEN TO ASK POLICE TO STOP NON-UNION PARADES

(Continued from page one)

she took a large part of a cargo destined for Boston with her, and this will have to be shipped back here.

Men were at work on only one vessel at the East Boston docks today, the Leyland line steamer Columbian. There are 150 men on the terminal waiting the arrival of the Caledonian, Maatsenysdyk and Canopic. These men are becoming more accustomed to their work. Eighty men applied for work at the Hoosac docks today but were turned away. The Anglian is at the Hoosac docks.

With renewed pledges of financial and other support by District Assembly 30, K. of L., and with a newly elected executive committee to advise them, the longshoremen today began the third week of their strike.

The new committee will meet at Roughan hall, Charlestown, tonight, to plan assistance for the strikers.

A unanimous indorsement of the strike was voted by the assembly in the Hibernian hall, Charlestown, on Sunday.

Alexander Ryan, district master workman, who is a member of the Boston & Maine railroad freight handlers assembly and who refused last week to call a sympathetic strike of those men, after having been, it is declared, ordered to do so, did not attend the meeting. Master Workman Michael White and the other delegates of the Boston & Maine freight handlers organization, were also absent.

Mr. Ryan, who has been the head of the district for four years, was not re-elected at the annual election of officers held during the session. Michael Keavey, master workman of O'Connell Assembly of Charlestown longshoremen, was selected as the new district head.

Every other of the 12 big transportation assemblies which form the district was represented by every delegate to which it was entitled. It had been expected that Mr. Ryan would call the convention to order. As he did not put in an appearance, a committee was appointed to find him and demand that he present to that committee or the delegates at the hall the charter, ritual and other property held by him.

John Flaherty, Michael Keavey and James Sullivan, the committee appointed, went to the home of Mr. Ryan in Malden and were informed that Mr. Ryan was not at home.

COMMITTEE ON BANKS VOTES TO REPORT ON SEVERAL MEASURES

In executive session the legislative committee on banks and banking today voted to report the following bills:

The Han bill that trust companies may give security for deposit as required by the United States law and regulations of the trustees of the postal savings system, for postal saving deposits.

That trust companies may invest 25 per cent of their surplus as well as 25 per cent of their capital in bank buildings, but that no such building shall exceed in cost \$250,000.

On the Vinson bill an amendment in the new draft provides that section 45 of the savings bank act shall apply to trust companies; it provides that no director or officer of a savings bank or trust company shall directly or indirectly receive any money or valuable thing from a borrower as a reward or inducement for making a loan.

That at stockholders' or directors' meetings of trust companies the meeting may decide how much of the annual report as to the condition of the company shall be read.

MINISTERS ARE SORRY FOR TURKS

A letter expressing sympathy with Turkey in its conflict with Italy was sent to the Turkish government by the Congregational Ministers Association at its meeting at Pilgrim hall in the Congregational building today.

Hope was expressed in the communication for the early peace and increased prosperity of the Turkish states. The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D., pastor of Park Street church, presided.

PLYMOUTH COURT CLERK RESIGNS

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Benjamin A. Hathaway has resigned as clerk of the district court after serving since the court was established in 1874. He was appointed clerk by Gov. Thomas Talbot. Candidates to succeed him are William T. Eldridge, Harry Talbot, George F. Barlow, Ed. Elmer Briggs and George Conrad Peterson.

ARGENTINA REFUSES TO MEDIATE

BUENOS AIRES—Refusal of the railroad to discharge new employees to find places for strikers has ended the government's efforts to mediate. The government will strengthen the hands of the companies to permit reworking the railroads.

RAISE FOR MINERS PREDICTED

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—It is reported on what is considered good authority that when the conference between the miners and the operators is held in New York on Feb. 27, the operators will offer an advance of 10 per cent in wages, the sliding scale to remain as at present.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Reliable Furs

AND

High Grade Garments

FOR LADIES AND MISSES AT

Greatly Reduced Prices

Persian Lamb Coats at Very Special Prices

165.00, 175.00, 210.00, 225.00, 245.00, 265.00, 285.00, 335.00

SHERMAN LAW URGED FOR LABOR WELL AS TRUSTS

WASHINGTON—That the Sherman law should include labor unions within its scope was the argument advanced today before the Senate committee on interstate commerce by Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., one of the counsel for the Bucks Stove & Range Company, in its suit against the officers of the Federation of Labor. Mr. Davenport took issue with statements by President Taft and Senator Cummins that the Sherman law should not apply to labor organizations.

"The fact is," he said, "that it was the specific intention to include unions in the Sherman law. Moreover it was not only an intent, but in the terms of the law they were so included."

Y. M. C. A. WILL SEEK 3000 NEW MEMBERS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A campaign to secure 3000 new members in 10 days will be begun by the Young Men's Christian Association here. There will be 70 teams of five men each, each team having a captain and the canvassers being in charge of a captain-general.

This evening supper will be served to the teams at the Y. M. C. A. building, when 13,000 names of men and boys will be distributed to the canvassing teams. It is the purpose of this campaign to reach every man and boy, if possible, not only in New Bedford but in all the surrounding towns within a radius of five miles.

Phineas C. Headley, Jr., a cotton broker of New Bedford, will be captain-general.

RAILROAD AGENTS ELECT OFFICERS

John Somers was elected president of the Railroad Agents Association of New England at the annual meeting held Saturday evening at the South station. The other officers elected are vice-president, E. H. Boynton; secretary, E. O. Brigham; treasurer, C. W. Hunt; executive committee, E. J. Powers, C. W. Morgan, A. H. Porter, C. A. Jones and F. D. Morey. There was an entertainment after the lunch, which was served following the business meeting at 6:30. The membership on Jan. 1, was reported as 167.

DENMARK SEEKS CANAL TRADE

A London message to the Boston Financial News says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that proposals were introduced in the Rigsdag Saturday, whereby an influential group of Danish financiers, under the honorary presidency of Prince Waldemar, is empowered to construct harbors, ship yards and docks at St. Thomas, the object of the scheme being to enable Denmark to take full advantage of the Panama canal when it is opened.

ELMER L. CURTISS TO SPEAK

Elmer L. Curtiss of Hingham, a member of the Massachusetts civil service commission, will address the meeting of the Channing Club of Boston at the Parker house at 5:30 o'clock this evening. His subject will be "Massachusetts Under Civil Service Law." There will be a reception to new members followed by a dinner.

SMALL COUNCIL IS OPPOSED

Resolutions have been adopted by the Medford Republican city committee opposing the action taken by the Medford Board of Trade recently in urging the reduction in membership of the board of aldermen of Medford from 21 to seven members. The vote of the Board of Trade favoring the action was 24 to 2.

The Republican city committee has elected: President, former Alderman George W. Pitts; secretary, Frank G. Volpe; treasurer, former Alderman Herbert F. Staples.

MALDEN SCHOOL BUDGET LARGER

Malden's school board will meet this week to form its request to the city government for its annual appropriation. The finance committee of the board has gone over the estimates and the amount to be requested from the city will not be more than \$5000 in excess of last year's appropriation of \$216,042.

Of the increased amount to be asked, practically all of it will be devoted to the manual training and domestic art courses.

MR. ROBERTS TO TALK TO SHOE MEN

WASHINGTON—Rep. Roberts of Massachusetts has accepted an invitation from New England Shoe and Leather Association to speak at the dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club in the Hotel Somerset on Feb. 21.

Mr. Roberts' address will be on his federal incorporation bill recently introduced in the House.

COMMITTEE IS TO BUY BOOKS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Pleasant Street Orthodox Congregational Sunday school has appointed this committee to expend the interest money on the "Henry Mott Fund": John M. Dick, superintendent; Miss Grace Parker, superintendent primary department; Miss Helen Stearns, librarian, and Mrs. W. K. Cook. This fund was left to the school for the purchase of books for its library.

HORSEMEN TO HEAR TALK

The Boston Work-Horse Parade Association will hold a talk for teamsters, stablemen, grooms, owners and all persons interested in work-horses on Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Kingsley hall, 100 Bowdoin street. Tickets may be had free on application at the office of the association, 15 Beacon street, or they will be sent by mail.

JUDGE A. A. HALL PASSES AWAY

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Judge Alfred A. Hall of the superior court of Vermont passed away yesterday at his home in this city. He was appointed to the superior bench Dec. 1, 1906. For 10 years he was a member of the national guard of Vermont and was aide with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Samuel E. Pingree.

B. N. FARREN PASSES AWAY

PHILADELPHIA—Bernard N. Farren, a well-known contractor whose summer home was near Greenfield, Mass., passed away at his home here Sunday. It is said he leaves \$5,000,000. It was he who roofed the Hoosac tunnel, built the Chestnut Hill

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE

The West End district takes the lead in real estate deals today, four small transactions footing up more than \$50,000 in assessed valuations, showing a fair demand for good property favorably located.

The estate at 86 West Cedar street, opposite Phillips street, has passed into the hands of Julius Lewis, comprising a four-story and basement brick house, together with 1546 square feet of land. All assessed for \$15,000. The land carrying \$5000. Rose Berger conveyed title.

Tobias Kolow has taken title to 24 Phillips street, near Anderson street. The land, deeded by Harry Norcross, being a four-story and basement brick house, on 1780 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$14,000 with \$4900 on the land.

Bessie Entner and another have placed a deed on record from Bessie Zierman transferring an estate, 116 Myrtle street and 4 to 6 Grove square, West End, consisting of a large brick building and 2602 square feet of ground. The assessors value it at \$14,000 and \$10,200 of this is land value.

Final papers have been put on record by Fannie Mendicovitz in the purchase of 45 Irving street near Revere street, West End, consisting of a four-story and basement brick building and lot containing 1082 square feet of land. The \$10,500 assessment includes \$3500 land value.

The 3½-story brick property on 872 square feet of land at 11 Charter street near Hanover street, North End, has been purchased by Leonard Carrapezza from Carmella Del Signore. It is assessed for \$10,500 and the lot carries \$4100 of this amount.

Two three-story stone front houses at 74 and 76 Westminster street, near Williams street, opposite Madison square, Roxbury, purchased by Harry A. Hartstone a few days ago have been resold to Hyman W. Hermanson. There is a ground area of 3400 square feet, taxed upon \$3000 included in the total of \$7000.

Alice A. Whipple has sold her three-story brick house, 83 Eustis street, near Palmer street, Roxbury, to Harriet Hollander. There are 8000 square feet of land in the lot, assessed for \$1000. The total tax value was \$3600.

The Jane M. Henry estate at 70 Glendale street between Columbia road and Bird street, Dorchester, has been sold to Margaret E. Healey had another. The property consists of a frame dwelling and 5500 square feet of land, all taxed for \$5600 with \$2100 on the lot.

William P. Griffin and another have purchased from Patrick B. Mahoney and others a parcel of vacant land fronting on Topliff and Holiday streets, Dorchester, and valued for taxation at \$1800.

The city of Boston has purchased from Elizabeth C. Giblin the property, 518 Bennington street, East Boston, for the extension of Curtis street. There are 2500 square feet of land in the parcel, on which stands a frame building. The assessment is \$800 on land and \$1500 on the improvements. The consideration was \$3075.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Jan. 20, 1912:

Date	Transfers	Mtgs.	Amount
Jan. 15	10	34	\$387,280
Jan. 16	110	52	146,116
Jan. 17	106	36	180,570
Jan. 18	68	37	118,803
Jan. 19	33	33	202,451
Jan. 20	72	40	898,921
Week's total 1912	478	232	\$1,934,021
Week's total 1911	427	219	1,650,721
Week's total 1910	536	173	31,258,372

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Bessie Zierman to Bessie Entner et al. Myrtle st. and Grosvenor st.; w. \$1.
Harry Marcus to Tobias Kolow, Phillips st.; q. \$1.
Frederick Atherley to Edward J. Ball, psgrway; q. \$1.
Henry Bloom to Fannie Mendicovitz, Irving st.; q. \$1.
Rose Singer to Julius Lewis, W. Cedar st.; q. \$1.
Helen S. Clifford to William R. Chaffee, Washington st.; q. \$1.
Carmella Del Signore to Leonardo Carrapezza, Charter st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Elizabeth C. Giblin to City of Boston; Bennington and Curtis sts.; w. \$3075.

ROXBURY
Alice A. Whipple to Harriet Hollander, Elm st.; w. \$1.
Harry A. Hartstone to Hyman W. Hermanson, Westminster st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Anna T. Young to Anna E. Lally, Galena st.; q. \$1.
Anna E. Lally to William E. Young, Galena st.; q. \$1.
Thomas F. Mahan to James A. Mahan, Humboldt av. and Holworthy st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Humboldt av. and Harriehof st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Fairland and Winthrop sts.; q. \$1.
Asaph Churchill, mtee., to Annie S. Weston, Highland st. and A st.; d. \$7895.

DORCHESTER
Frederick J. Rockwell to Thomas A. Matthews, Decring rd.; w. \$1.
Patrick B. Mahoney et al. to William P. Griffin et al., Topliff and Holiday sts.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Mary L. Sheehan, gdn., to William P. Griffin et al., Topliff and Holiday sts.; 2 lots; q. \$805.

Barnet Levenbaum to David Cohen, Dorchester ave. and Centre st.; q. \$1.
David Cohen to Goldie Levenbaum, Center st.; q. \$1.
Jane M. Henry to Margaret E. Healey et al., Glendale st.; w. \$1.
Ardelle M. Harrigan to Marjuna P. Bowers, Columbia rd.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Willard P. Whittemore, tr., to Christine E. Ellerton, Fifth rd.; q. \$1.
Levi W. Shaw et al. to William H. Bowdler, Park st.; 2 lots; q. \$1885.

CHELSEA
African Methodist Episcopal Church, trs. of, to Royal S. Westworth, Fourth st.; w. \$500.
Myer Dana, mtee., to Goldie Swartz, Chestnut st. and Luther pl.; 2 pws.; d. \$30,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Seven days' late, the Leyland line steamer Caledonian, Captain Carnon reached port this afternoon from Manchester, Eng. Adverse conditions were encountered. She has a large general cargo.

The big Hamburg-American line steamer Bosnia, Captain Schmidt, will probably reach port tomorrow morning from Hamburg, after putting in at Halifax for bunker coal. She was due here six days ago with a heavy cargo of toys, crockery, plate glass and general merchandise, but met with unfavorable weather conditions. She reached Halifax on Sunday, and resumed her passage after taking on coal.

Sandy Point light in Lynn harbor has been extinguished and the structure carried away, according to Edward C. Gillette, light-house inspector, who has notified mariners that the light will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Captain Blair of the fruit steamer Limon brought his vessel up to port by night at Long wharf today from Port Limon, Costa Rica. Philip E. Eddy, a fruit importer of Providence, who has been inspecting the banana plantations in Costa Rica, was a passenger. The cargo consisted of 31,000 bunches of bananas and 89 boxes of oranges.

In tow of the tug Tormentor, the four-masted schooner Ester Ann, Captain Green, arrived here today with 673,000 feet of lumber. The vessel left Apalachicola Dec. 22, and encountered adverse conditions all the way. Her rudder head was carried away, later putting into Cape Lookout. The Tormentor was sent there from New York and towed the schooner here. She will probably be discharged at an East Boston wharf.

Wireless communication has been established with the Red Star line steamer Manfou, which is on the way here from Antwerp with 14 cabin passengers. She was due here today, but will not arrive until Thursday, as her position was 935 miles east of Boston lights last Sunday afternoon. She has been delayed by adverse conditions at sea. Among the passengers are Charles Vamberger, his wife and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van der Weerde and Gustavus Dreyfuss.

Fifty days from Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo, the German steamer Imkentum, Captain Carstons, arrived here today, two days behind schedule, due to adverse conditions at sea. An oriental cargo, valued at nearly \$1,000,000, was stowed beneath her hold, half of which is destined for Boston and the rest for New York.

The British steamer Magda, Captain Bennett, arrived today from Calcutta. Cuba, her officers reporting favorable conditions during the entire trip. Only seven days were occupied in the passage up the coast. She brought 22,320 sacks of sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company and went to her discharging berth at South Boston.

Reaching T wharf today, the steam trawler Ripple, Captain Steele, landed a 200-pound sturgeon, one of the largest ever brought to Boston. It was caught on Georges banks Saturday in the other trawl and was sold to the C. Hunt Company.

Reports from Curling, N. F., received at the Boston fish bureau today state that the American schooner Bohemia put back to Bonne bay Saturday after starting with the rest of the fleet for Gloucester. The remainder of the fleet got away in time. The United States revenue cutter Androscoog spoke the fleet going out of the gulf and all were reported well. The coast is now clear except for the Bohemia.

This was the T wharf market's busiest Monday in many months. A fleet of 19, including three steam trawlers with big fares, were in. The demand was good and business brisk. The abundance of fish kept dealers' prices below the figures reached last week, although they were high today. Quotations follow: Steak \$0.50 per hundredweight, market ed \$5.25, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$5, large hake \$7.50, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$4.25. The arrivals and their fares were: Steamers Crest 80,300 pounds, Foam 50, 500, Ripple 49,700; schooners Josie and Phebe 58,000, Annie and Jennie 5700, Ethel B. Penny 37,000, Elsie 35,000, Lucania 83,000, Laverna 59,500, Little Fannie 5800, Rose Standish 15,000, Jeanette 7500, Valentina 5900, Flavilla 8100, Catherine D. Enos 11,300, M. Madeleine 3800, On Time 13,500, Yankee 6000, and the Reliance 3800. In addition to these fares of groundfish, the Josie and Phebe brought in 700 pounds of halibut, and the Rose Standish, 300 pounds.

Captain McGrath and six members of the crew of the fishing schooner Helen G. Wells which was wrecked off Sandy Point bay, St. George, Newfoundland, arrived here Sunday on the steamer Boston. The schooner will probably be lost.

The following wireless message was received here last night from Captain Diehl of the steamer City of Macon, inland bound from Savannah: "At 10:52 a. m., near Block island lighthouse, bearing northeast by east, one quarter east, distance 6½ miles, passed a lower mast about 30 feet out of water, attached to submerged wreckage."

The freight steamer Errol, having discharged her cargo at this port, sailed yesterday for New York.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Strs Magda (Br), Bennett, Caibarien. Str Imkentum (Ger), Oltmann, Calcutta and Colombo.
Str City of Macon, Diehl, Savannah. Str Camden, Clarke, Portland.
Tug Monocery, Camp, Philadelphia, twg bgs Hammond, Draper and Barry.
Tug Joshua Lovett, Coffin, Newport News, twg bgs Flora and Clara.
Bark Hermes (Nor), Sorensen, Colon, River Plate.
Tug F E Richards, Miller, Portland, twg bgs R & R No 4 and Nearchus, Portsmouth for New York.

Sailed

Strs City of Everett, New York, towg bg S O Co No 94; Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St John, N B; schs Daniel Bailey, New York; Edward S. Eveleth, Essex, Mass; strs Ontario, Baltimore via Newport News; Herman Winter, twg bgs R & R Co Nos 4 and 7 and Nearchus; tug Mercury, towg bgs Edgewater and Scranton, for Edgewater.

Cleared

Strs Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N S; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News; City of Macon, Diehl, Savannah; Herman Winter, Colberth, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Pretoria, Hamburg; El Mundo, Galveston; Victoria, Luise, Hamburg. Southampton and Cherbourg; Cincinnati, Genoa and Naples; Promethes, Rotterdam; Coruna, Bombay and Algiers; Bermudian, Bermuda; Caroline, San Juan, Comus, New Orleans; Aurora, Aguilas, Chimu, Iquique and Yocopilla Taita, and Coquimbo via Coronel; La Savoie, Havre.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan 21—Arrd, strs Forerice, Hamburg; Queen Wilhelmina, Leith via Philadelphia; Templemore, Liverpool; Albenga, Philadelphia; Cretan, Jacksonville and Savannah.

Sailed, strs Mackinac, London and Antwerp; Nederland, Alexandria; Gloucester, Boston.

CHARLESTON, S C, Jan 20—Arrd, strs Kyeblom, Huelva; Charcas, Taita via St. Lucia; Comanche, Jacksonville via New York; 21, Nordkyn, Hamburg; Apache, New York; Chippewa, Jacksonville.

GALVESTON, Jan 20—Arrd, strs Heinz Blumberg, New Orleans; 21, Eaton Hall, Rio Janeiro.

Sailed, 20, strs Mercian, Liverpool via Newport News; Lugano; Dora, Frederikshavn via Norfolk; El Rio, New York; San Marcos via Key West.

GEORGETOWN, S C, Jan 21, arrd sch Mark Pendleton, Anderson, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ORLEANS—Jan 21, arrd strs Morgan, Tampa; Cyfarthia, Rosario, via St. Lucia; Texas, Galveston; Grib, Ceiba; cruiser Bremen; schs Clifford N. Carver, New York. Cleared, Jan 20, strs Yoro, Ceiba; sch Earl of Aberdeen, Nipe bay.

Sailed, Jan 20, strs Civilian, Liverpool; Penarth, Aalborg, via Copenhagen and Norfolk; Chalmette, Havana; Proteus, New York; Jan 21, Bluefields, Bluefields; Cartago, Bocas del Toro, via Colon; San Bernardo, Tampico; Juan, Bocas del Toro; Evelyn, Philadelphia, via Charleston, S. C.; Manteo, Florida ports; Carigan Head, Dublin.

KEY WEST, Jan 20—Arrd, strs Olive, Havana; Honduras, Baltimore; 21, Gov Cobb, Knights Key; Concho, Mobile via Tampa and New York; cruisers Washington and North Carolina, Guantanamo; gunboat Hattug, Havana; tug Barnett, Savannah, with bg in tow.

Sailed, 21, str Montauk, Knights Key.

LYNN, Jan 21—Arrd bg Bangor, Perth Amboy.

LOS ANGELES HARBOR, Jan 21—Arrd, str Comedian, Antwerp for Vancouver.

NEW YORK, Jan 21—Sld strs Columbia, Glasgow; Chicago, Havre; Galileo, Hull; Ceive, Liverpool; Elise Marie, Flushing; St. Patrick, Hong King; Netherly Hall, Port Said; Kattentum, Cape Town; Satilla, Texas City; Dorothy, Philadelphia; Seacomet, Norfolk; sch Jas T Maxwell, Jr, Norfolk and Cape Haitien; tug Prudence, with tug Mars, and 2 bgs, Philadelphia; str Nueces, Mobile.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan 20—Arrd strs Manningtry, New Orleans; Wm Cliff, Port Arthur; Cayo Romano, Mobile; schs Mary Bowen, Sunderland; Goe P Hudson, Boston. Sld strs Inkula, Liverpool; Alster, Hamburg and Rotterdam.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan 21, arrd bg Manatwaney, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Jan 21, arrd strs Essex Abbey, Galveston for Bremen; Brattingburg, New Orleans for Naskov; Barendrecht, Hamburg via Bermuda; Corazal, Beverly; Flora, New York.

Sailed, strs Priestfield, Rotterdam; Hektor, Cristobal; Clothil Cuneo, Kingston; Kingswood, Port Spain, Trin.

PENSACOLA, Jan 20, arrd str Saltmarsh, Liverpool via Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21—Arrd, strs Delaware, New York; New York, Norfolk; bark Gerd, Paysandy.

Sailed, 21, schs Hugh de Payens, for Portland and Rockland; Sunlight, New York; Edward R. Baird, Jr, Crescent, Boston.

PORTLAND, Jan 21—Arrd, tug Gettysburg, towg bg Oak Hill.

PORTSMOUTH, N H, Jan 20—Arrd, bgs Brookside and Rutherford, Philadelphia.

PORT GAMBLE, Jan 21—Sld, bark Belfast, Walker, Valparaíso.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 21—Arrd, str Frederick, Philadelphia and Fall River. Sld, str Seacomet, Newport News.

SABINE, Jan 20—Arrd, str Herman Frach, New York.

SALEM, Jan 20—Arrd, bg Wiconisco, Philadelphia; 21, bg Hawthorne, Edgewater.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 20—Arrd, str Hyades, Hilo.

POLICE DEPARTMENT FREE FROM POLITICS SAYS COMMISSIONER

Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner of Boston, today made his sixth annual report to Governor Foss.

That the department is free from politics is one of the points emphasized by the commissioner. Of this his report reads in part:

A police department without politics may yet be inefficient, but a police department controlled or even influenced by politics is sure to be inefficient and worse, to just such a degree as it is affected by the political taint. In the five and a half years for which I can answer, no appointment, promotion or transfer of a police officer, no expenditure of a dollar, no grant or refusal of a single one of the tens of thousands of licenses and permits which the police commissioner controls has been influenced by any political personage or political consideration. The public acceptance of this as the actual condition is shown by the fact that in all the criticism to which a police department and its commissioner are sure to be subjected, not one person and not one newspaper has even alleged in five and a half years that the department as a whole or any members of it were concerned in any way with politics, except as voting citizens. Technically, the commissioner himself might have been regarded in his first term as a political appointee, but even that suspicion is lost in his reappointment by a Governor not of his own party.

Reporting on the subject of traffic regulation, Commissioner O'Meara opens the establishment of a traffic squad. He says:

"The regulation of street traffic is under constant study by the public officials whom the law has made responsible.

"In the narrowness and crookedness of the streets, and the variety and extent of the uses to which they must be put, the business section of Boston bears not the remotest resemblance to anything that can be found on the American continent or perhaps in the whole world. To look for guidance, as some have, to the policing of Fifth avenue, New York, is absurd.

"The plan of a 'traffic squad' has been tested twice in Boston, in each case for several years, and twice the squad has been abolished by boards of police. When I became commissioner the idea was given up, and because of respect for the judgment of my predecessors to revive it. I have never sought to revive it. An arrangement which may be justified at great cost in a city of 5,000,000 population with 11,000 policemen is not likely to fit even proportionately in a city of 700,000 population with a police force of less than 1500 men of all grades. I could give reasons in great detail, but I will say only that to establish a 'traffic squad' would not add one man to the police force; its members would simply be taken from police divisions where they are badly needed for general police purposes, and the fact that to them was assigned a particular duty which now rests upon all policemen would have the effect practically of leaving to them alone work which is now done by hundreds of different men."

HURRYING OMAHA BRIDGE CASE
WASHINGTON—The government has moved in the United States supreme court to advance the Omaha bridge case against the interstate commerce commission, effecting a proposed reduction of fares from 15 to 10 cents.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	
Columbia, for Glasgow	Jan. 20
St. Louis, for Southampton	Jan. 20
*Francoia, for Gibraltar-Algiers	Jan. 20
*Berlin, for Gibraltar-Algiers	Jan. 20
Chicago, for Havre	Jan. 20
Bordeaux, for Havre	Jan. 20
Minnehaha, for London	Jan. 20
*George Washington, for Bremen	Jan. 20
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Jan. 20
Empress of Britain, for St. John	Jan. 20
Duna d'Acosta, for Naples-Genoa	Jan. 20
*Cedric, for Gibraltar and Naples	Jan. 20
Olympic, for Southampton	Jan. 20
La Lorraine, for Havre	Jan. 20
California, for Southampton	Jan. 20
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Jan. 20
*Cincinnati, for Liverpool	Jan. 20
*Sant' Anna, for Algiers	Jan. 20
Minneaska, for London	Jan. 20
*Cincinnati, for Naples-Genoa	Jan. 20
Ancona, for Naples-Genoa	Jan. 20
Noordam, for Rotterdam	Jan. 20
*Kronprinz, for New York	Jan. 20

Sailings from Boston

Ultonia, for Liverpool	Jan. 20
Sailings from Philadelphia	
*Merion, for Liverpool	Jan. 20
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg	Jan. 20
Sailings from Halifax	
Royal Edward, for Bristol	Jan. 20
Sailings from St. John	
Tunisian, for Liverpool	Jan. 20

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	
Domulion, for Philadelphia	Jan. 20
Arabic, for New York	Jan. 20
Empress of Britain, for St. John	Jan. 20
Haverford, for Philadelphia	Jan. 20

Sailings from Southampton

Koenig Albert, for New York	Jan. 21
New York, for New York	Jan. 21
Minneaska, for New York	Jan. 21
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Jan. 21
Albion, for Philadelphia	Jan. 21
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	Jan. 21
Oceanic, for New York	Jan. 21
Sailings from London	
Minneapolis, for New York	Jan. 21

Sailings from Glasgow

Camerons, for New York	Jan. 27
Jonas, for Portland	Jan. 27

Sailings from Hamburg

Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia	Jan. 28
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Jan. 27

Sailings from Bremen

Bremen, for New York	Jan. 27
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	Jan. 28

Sailings from Antwerp

Marquette, for Boston	Jan. 28
Vaderland, for New York	Jan. 27

Sailings from Havre

Rochambeau, for New York	Jan. 29
La Savoie, for New York	Jan. 27
Niagara, for New York	Jan. 27

Sailings from Rotterdam

Potsdam, for New York	Jan. 27
Sailings from Genoa	
Hamburg, for New York	Jan. 23

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco	
*Mongolia, for Hongkong	Jan. 23
*Honolulu, for Honolulu	Jan. 24
*Sierra, for Honolulu	Jan. 27
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 28
Sailings from Seattle	
*Teucer, for Hongkong	Jan. 24
*Zealandia, for Sydney	Jan. 24
*Kamakura Maru, for Kobe	Jan. 27
*Oreteric, for Manila	Jan. 28

Sailings from Tacoma

Teucer, for Hongkong	Jan. 23
Sailings from Vancouver	
Zealandia, for Sydney	Jan. 24

Sailings from Hongkong

Proteus, for Tacoma	Jan. 24
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 24
Empress of India, for Vancouver	Jan. 27
Siberia, for San Francisco	Jan. 27
Awa Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 30

Sailings from Yokohama

Canada Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 23
Korea, for San Francisco	Jan. 23
Kamakura Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 31

Sailings from Honolulu

Lurline, for San Francisco	Jan. 23
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Jan. 31

*Carries U. S. mail.

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 27

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

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REASONABLE RATES CUISINE UNSURPASSED
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT REMODELED and REFURNISHED
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. R. W. Briggs, Q. M., will make not to exceed four visits per year to Mike, Japan, in addition to the visits authorized to superintendent shipments of coal to the Q. M. D. at Manila, P. I., under contract with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; 1st Lieut. M. M. Garrett, 29th inf., detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Maj. W. Lassiter, gen. staff, report to assistant secretary of war and accompany him to Key West, Fla., and return to this city; Lt. Col. C. M. Ganby, med. corps, relieved duty in Philippines, to this city; duty, relieving Lt. Col. M. W. Ireland; Capt. G. T. Langhorne, 11th cav., to Fort Leavenworth, pursue special course in tactics; 2d Lt. W. C. Rose, assigned to 2d inf., Feb. 10, to Philippines, temporarily, not to exceed five days; thence to his regiment.

Navy Orders

Commander L. C. Bertelette, detached command the Yorktown, to home and wait orders.
Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, detached commandant naval station, Cavite and Olongapo, P. I., to home.
Lieut. F. W. Osburn, Jr., detached the Albany, to home.
Lieut. A. S. Kibbee, detached the Wilmington, to home.
Lieut. (junior grade) H. M. Cooley, detached the Wilmington, to home.
Lieut. (junior grade) R. S. McDonald, detached the Saratoga, to home.
Lieut. A. W. Sears, detached command the Piscataqua, to home via Europe.
Lieut. S. W. Wallace, to the Piscataqua.
Ensign Gerald Bradford, to the Rainbow.
Lieut. Commander C. R. Kear, to the Albany.
Ensign C. C. Clark, to the Albany.
Lieut. W. T. Lightle, detached naval station, Cavite, P. I., to the Saratoga.
Lieut. J. W. Hayward, detached the Saratoga, to the Wilmington.
Ensign R. S. Young, Jr., to the Wilmington.
Passed Assistant Surgeon T. G. Foster, detached from Canacao, P. I., to the Monadnock.
Ensign K. F. Smith, detached the Pomperoy, to the Wilmington.
Ensign R. R. Smith, detached the Monterey, to the Monadnock.
Chief Boatswain G. Sabelstrom, to the Piscataqua.
Boatswain B. O. Halliwell, to the Rainbow.
Chief Carpenter E. L. Bass, to the Rainbow.
Boatswain Harry Williams, detached the Buffalo, to the Saratoga.
Chief Carpenter T. B. Casey, to the Saratoga.
Chief Gunner, George Charrette, to the Saratoga.
Ensign H. G. Cooper, Jr., to the Monterey.
Chief Boatswain David White, to the Monterey.
Chief Carpenter Clifton Greenwell, to the Monadnock.
Chief Boatswain P. E. Radcliffe, detached the Rainbow, to the Wompatuck.
Chief Gunner Joseph Mitchell, to the Mohican.
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. White, detached the Buffalo, to Canacao, P. I.
Chief Carpenter J. P. Yates, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.
Machinist R. G. Moody, detached the Saratoga, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.
Assistant Surgeon D. G. Allen, detached from Canacao, P. I., to the Buffalo.
Ensign E. F. Clement, detached the Wilmington, to the Buffalo.

RESORTS—FLORIDA



REAL ESTATE

FARMS

FRAMINGHAM—2 acres, 1 mile from station; fruit of all kinds for home use; land has a southeast slope and gravel loan; buildings in good repair, 7-room cottage, new small barn, town water, 4 poultry houses, 1 acre wired for poultry yards, and only \$1800, half cash. See LEGG & HALL, 60 State st.

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A beautiful residence with five acres of ground, lawns, fruit trees and 100 shade trees; urban and suburban car service; situated in Lockport, N. Y., in the finest and most desirable section of the city. For terms and information apply to A. R. MICHAEL, 40 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

TAXED \$3800, PRICE \$2400
RENTS \$480 YEAR, 4-tenement house, Charlestown, near Somerville line, 2 minutes from South End station. The owner, going South and is forced to sell; no particulars by telephone. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON, 100 Washington st.

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TEMPLE ST., READING, TEL. 223-5

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
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Small fruit ranch, edge of town in Sacramento Valley, in first-class condition; modern house; trees 15 years old, heavy bearing, orange, olive, almond, fig, etc. Good income from property; reason for selling, desire to retire from active work. Address DR. M. T. MOORE, Corning, Cal.

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INSURANCE
SAMUEL GRAHAM, Tel. Central 933
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
REAL ESTATE LOANS
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FT. WORTH PREPARES FOR GREAT CROWDS AT LIVE STOCK SHOW

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Fort Worth is getting ready to entertain 50,000 visitors during the week of March 19. They will come from all parts of the United States and Mexico. These visitors will be attracted by the National Feeders and Breeders show, which will open its sixteenth annual exhibition Monday, March 18, and continue the week.

The coming of these people with their live stock means that a large amount of money will be turned into the trade channels of Ft. Worth. Accordingly, the business men of the city have signified their intention of setting aside Monday, March 18, the opening day, as a holiday so that all of their employees can visit the show.

It probably costs \$50,000 to stage the Ft. Worth Fat Stock show, and of this amount \$30,000 will be paid out in premiums to exhibitors, stockmen and farmers.

In the 16 years the Fat Stock show has been in existence it has put new and better live stock in every locality of the Southwest. Feeding conditions have been improved and throughout the state of Texas numerous herds of fine cattle have taken the place of the longhorn, a better grade of sheep have routed the old-time flocks; improved breeds of hogs superseded the razorback, and draft horses are now drawing the farmers' wagons instead of the little Indian cayuse.

The management of the 1912 fat stock show has gone in to make it the greatest educational show in the United States. It is already reckoned as the biggest sale show and with the addition of many features now planned by the management it will take rank in educational activities.

The horse show and the regular exhibits of draft and standard bred horses will be so conducted this year as to lend to the educational side of the show.

A space in the west side of the big coliseum, 200 feet long and 10 feet wide, has been set aside for agricultural exhibits. This department will be conducted by the railroads of the state and known as a land show.

A substantial frame building is under course of construction adjacent to the coliseum to house the poultry show. This exhibit will be under the management of the Tarrant County Poultry and Pigeon Association. The building will accommodate 1500 birds.

PANAMA CANAL IS SUBJECT
Before about 150 members of the Independent Club of ward 12, Senator George Holden Tinkham gave a talk on the Panama canal, its reasons and its ultimate bearing on the commerce of the world, at the club headquarters yesterday afternoon.

EMPLOYEES THOUGHT FOND
Although unidentified the three victims found in the ruins of the Revere house are believed to be Annie McDevitt, Susan Doherty and Gertrude Wilson, employees of the hotel. The search is being continued today.

KING LEAVES PORT SAID
NEW YORK—King George and Queen Mary left Port Said Sunday for England on board the steamship Medina, which was accompanied by the cruisers Defense, Cochrane, Natal and Argyll, says a despatch to the New York Herald.

DOCENT DESCRIBES HOW THE EGYPTIAN EXPLORER WORKS
As docent at the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon, Joseph Linden Smith described the modern methods of the archeologist in Egypt. He told about some of his experiences as the artist of Theodore M. Davis' expedition to the royal chambers of Queen Ti.

Mr. Smith made drawings on the blackboard showing how royal chambers in the rock were approached through long passages, the entrances now deeply covered with sand. This sand was removed. The mastabas of the nobles were built on the top of the rocky strata while the resting places of the humbler people were simply in the sand.

He also spoke of the singular success Dr. Reisner had had in training his diggers who were all taken from one village, the head man being responsible for their conduct. Any men that Dr. Reisner does not need are always welcomed by other expeditions.

In the classical corridor, Prof. H. L. Seaver talked about the marble bust of the Roman Emperor Balbinus 238 A. D. recognized by its resemblance to coins of the period and to a bronze bust in the Vatican called Balbinus for 200 years.

LABOUCHERE ESTATE \$4,000,000
NEW YORK—The estate of Mr. Labouchere is estimated at \$4,000,000, says a Florence cable message to the New York Herald.

LIVERY SERVICE

Brookline Residents

I would call your attention to my livery. Complete of all kinds furnished with experienced livery drivers for all occasions at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.

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"The Crank Without The Kick"
For Automobiles and Motor Boats
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BARGAIN IN SHOWCASES
First-class Lot of Second Hand Mahogany plate, jewelry showcases and counters (my own make) 1 1/2 glass; marble base; 1 x 3 s. oak trimmed, 10 ft.; great values just now. ALL SHOWCASE CO., 403 South St., 70 Sudbury st.

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DR. WILL J. BROWNLEE,
Tel. Oakland 2607.
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DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT,
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Phone Central 5891. CHICAGO.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by the "Dental Review," a new publication. This column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

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ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN
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BROOKLINE—Attractive, sunny room in apartment; convenient for business person. Tel. Bline 796. Address L-40, Monitor Office.

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COMFORTABLE rooms, good home cooking; thoroughly modern house; near steam and electric. Tel. 429 Back Bay. 230 Woodland road, Auburndale, Mass. Tel. Newton West 549-W.

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Voice Culture, Bel Canto Method. Only teacher of MISS WILDA BENNETT, "EVERY WOMAN" COMPANY. Individual or Class Instruction.
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Dramatic Tutor, Carnegie Hall, NEW YORK
Voice Culture—Stage Training
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JULIUS BIERLICH
Solo Violinist and Musical Director,
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ORGAN INSTRUCTION
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Tel. Back Bay 3079-W.

GEORGE HAMLIN
Member Chicago Grand Opera Co. Mr. Hamlin will continue to fill recital and concert engagements during season 1911-12. Address 525 Woodlawn ave., CHICAGO.

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"Guide to Memorizing Music,"
"Music as a Language,"
"Complete Musical Analysis,"
"Analytical Harmony,"
"Theory of Interpretation,"
BY
Alfred John Goodrich
PARIS, FRANCE, 4 SQUARE SAINT PERDINAND.
Instruction in all music branches.

CUBAN VETERANS NOT YET PACIFIED
HAVANA—Indications that the leaders of the veteran movement here were not altogether pacified following the intervention warning from the United States are becoming manifest. It is said they propose to appeal to Washington if the government fails to oust the guerrillas from office.

The Zayista organ, La Opinion, insists that General Montaguado must quit the command of the army.

El Mundo says editorially:
"Cuba is free and independent nominally, but is really a dependency of the United States, which will immediately suppress the republic if it misbehaves."

STATE BOARD TO HAVE PUBLICITY
At the last meeting of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade it was voted that a committee on publicity, consisting of five members, including the secretary, be added to the list of the standing committees of the executive council.

The president has appointed as members the following: Chairman, Cleveland A. Chandler, East Bridgewater, Mass.; Albert W. Ellis, No. 10 High street, Boston; Walter K. Hutchinson, Arlington, Mass.; Charles R. Putnam, No. 120 Boylston street, Boston; Richard L. Gay, No. 6 Beacon street, Boston.

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with topics of current interest.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.—Our Canadian neighbors are just now planning one of those rarities in urban development, a made-to-order city. Port Mann is the name of this future metropolis, and it is to be situated on the Canadian Northern's new line from Edmonton to tidewater, insuring commercial advantage at the very start. A landscape artist entrusted with the task of laying out the new city finds the site so ideal that he is convinced that it can be made one of the most beautiful towns in the world. Three big industrial concerns have promised to build there plants that will cost more than \$2,000,000, and it is expected that numerous other industries will be attracted. Considering all these advantages, the sponsors of Port Mann have apparent reason for looking forward into the future with the firm conviction that their efforts will be crowned with great success. Yet it is the future alone that will tell. Some made-to-order cities have succeeded; more have failed. Even Gary, Ind., the most conspicuous of modern towns of this kind, has fallen somewhat short of the expectations of its promoters. Port Mann will never be called upon to face the squalor of the ordinary frontier town. It will be raised in the lap of luxury. Yet, it may be doubted if this is a real advantage. In the formative period of a city's character, just as in the character of man himself, a little adversity is not always an unmixed evil.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MAL

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position v

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ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 19 years experience, wishes position; hours 9 to 5; salary \$5; would like place where appreciated. FLORENCE M. HOLP, 19, 1000 Washington St., Somerville, Mass.

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ATTENDANT, fond of children, will position to care for child. **MRS. NEELEY HUNTING**, 1 Salem St., Cambridge.

ATTENDANT-Lady of several years experience desires position as attendant in a large house for elderly persons. **EMILY W. JEREGAN**, 10 West 10th St., New York City.

ATTENDANT, experienced, temper-
ance, wishes position with gentle
references. ARTHUR ROBERTS, 30 Shawmut
Boston.

ATTENDANT, experienced, wishes
position with elderly person; would
care for 2 persons. MRS. B. W. HARRIS, 359 Pleasant
Avenue, Malden, Mass. Tel. 21.

ATTENDANT desires employment
for children at their homes; da-
tation, references. MRS. W. H. TO
KINS, 42 Edinboro' st., Boston.

ATTENDANT wants position; tra-
ining, references. MERCANTILE EMP. A-
G. Y., 575 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION, in-
dependent, refined woman, capable, experi-
enced, can sew and read well; good refer-
ences. MRS. J. W. HARRIS, 359 Pleasant

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, comp. tax, full charge, knowledge of stock exchange, long experience, well referred to.
EDITH M. RIPLEY, 82 Crystal Cove, Winthrop, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, high school and college education, desires position as bookkeeper, references available.
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CASHIER and assistant bookkeeper, work with typewriter and computer, 10. Mention 6662. **STATE FREE OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Tel. Oxford 2940.

CASHIER and bookkeeper, age 22, residence E. Boston, 88-10. Mention **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged).

CASHIER AND SALESGIRL (24, s. residence South Boston); \$9; good ed.; exp. in retail; **FREE** to call; **OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2960.

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CLERK—Experienced woman wanted in department store or bank.

CLERKS desire positions. Tel. 7000.
Address REV. G. F. DURGIN, 42 E.
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COLORED GIRL wishes employment
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COMPANION—Position wanted as
nurse or housekeeper by a middle-
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COMPANION—Refined young woman
for domestic service; good wages and
commutation, would live in country or
city; maid is kept, or travel; congenial, cultured,
pleasant, best social references. W. N. BROWN,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMPANION—Refined young woman

light housemaid is kept; sewing, shop.
RENT 22 Thayer st, Brookline, Mass.
COMPANION - Protestant young woman
desires position; or-will take care of
elderly person; no travel. Write to
J. ELONG, 13 Beacon st., Gloucester, Mass.
COMPANION, also pianoforte and se-
cretary. 35, single, residence South Eu-
ingham; willing to go anywhere; ex-
perience, references, moderate salary.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee)
3, Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.
COMPOSITOR (38, single, residence
Boston) desires experience and refer-
ences. 6645, STATE FREE EMP.
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland
Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

COOK, experienced, at liberty thru
current employer's going out. Wishes
to work for family. HARRY
EMP. BUREAU, 5 Fayette st., Boston
Trem. 2404-R; Miss Osterberg.

COOK - Competent, neat Swedish girl
best references, wishes position; will
be accommodated. J. M. BLASEL, 712
Camden Pl., Boston, Mass.

COOK and second, 2 capable col-
lages, desire work together; best refer-
ences. EICANTZ EMP. AGENCY, 579 M
Cambridge, Tel. 294-1104.

COOK, Swedish, with 8 years' refer-
ences on last place, very neat and of good
character. MRS. A. BENSON'S EMP.
SERVICE, 80 Pleasant St., Boston.

COOK, Scotch, Protestant, compe-
tent, neat, intelligent, good references; ex-
cellent wages. Apply at MISS LARK
EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley St., Boston.
Telephone 279-120.

man; best of references. Apply to M.
CREHAN, Emp. Ofc. 126 Massachusetts
St., cor. Boylston St., Boston.
COOK, 6 years in last place. Sweet
shoes position. MRS. STEINBERG
EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st., Boston.
D. 237-R Tre.
DODDLE, ENTRY BOOKKEEPER
ENGRAPHER, 4 years' experience,
capable of taking charge, wanted
in Boston; salary \$18. ELIZABETH
LEAN, 38½ Baldwin st., Cambridge
St.

Latest Market Reports :: Events of Interest to Investors

CANADA'S INDUSTRIES WILL BE HELPED BY PANAMA CANAL

Railways of the Dominion Have Much Construction Work to Do to Catch Up With the Needs of the Country—Heavy Shipments of Grain

NEW YORK—Three years will witness unparalleled activity in railroad construction in Canada, and the opening of the Panama canal means momentous changes in the commercial currents of the world, but more momentous for Canada than for any other nation.

The wheat crop in 1911 was from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, and 190,000,000 bushels will have to be moved by the railroads before the next crop ripens. Besides, 100,000,000 bushels of oats will have to be handled by the railroads and 30,000,000 of flax and barley. Had the weather been reasonable, western Canada would have had 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and 200,000,000 bushels of oats, barley and flax for export. As it now stands, the railroads will have to handle a crop of 250,000,000 bushels between the fall just past and the next harvest, and to accomplish this gigantic work and handle coal and other traffic will tax Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads to the very limit of their capacity and ability.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has as yet no outlet to the East, and besides it has few branches in the prairie provinces.

It is a fact that railroad facilities of the Canadian Northwest lag far behind the needs of the country. Some people in Wall street, London and Paris have been complaining about Canada overbuilding her railroads and overdoing things generally, but this talk is uncalled for in the light of actual facts. In 1915 the prairie provinces will be growing 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain and will need transportation facilities for 800,000,000 bushels to the states or to the eastern provinces or to Europe, and the great problem is to secure sufficient transportation. In the Mackenzie valley even now they are growing wheat and making flour, 700 miles north of the railroads.

Civilization is in full march to the north and the railroad builders lag behind. There is room and opportunity for 100,000,000 of a farming population in the Canadian prairies.

The Canadian Pacific has a magnificent double-track line in operation from Winnipeg to Lake Superior and is now rushing work to double-track from Winnipeg to Vancouver. In fact, by 1914 the Canadian Pacific will be a double-track line in connection with the Soo from Duluth and Chicago and St. Paul to Vancouver.

Besides, the Canadian Northern will have its line complete and in operation from Lake Superior to Vancouver, and Grand Trunk Pacific will also have its railway completed from Lake Superior to Vancouver and to Prince Rupert. But were all the Canadian roads double-tracked from the lakes to the Pacific, they would even then be unable to take care of the immense traffic that will originate in the Canadian Northwest.

Some imagine that the Hudson Bay railroad will relieve this congestion. This is doubtful. The line to Hudson Bay will develop grain, lumber and fishing industries, but there will be no feasible commercial outlet through Hudson Bay. It can only be made an ocean highway for two months of the year and then only with ships specially constructed and which no underwriters would insure, but yet the farmers, harassed by transportation difficulties clamor for the Hudson Bay railroad.

It is not through Hudson Bay, however, but through the Panama canal that the grain growers of the Canadian northwest are going to get relief. The greater part of the grain grown after 1914 will find its way to Europe and to Africa through the Panama canal. It will cost less to transport grain from Saskatchewan to Europe through Vancouver and the Panama canal than through Montreal and Halifax, and it is asserted that Vancouver, therefore, must in time become the great grain emporium of the world.

Some transportation experts will tell of the great cost of transporting grain over the Rockies. They forget that the California oil fields have cut fuel costs of transportation over the mountains in two. St. Paul is now using oil in its engines from Seattle to Montana and in a little while the Canadian Pacific will be using oil to run its trains.

It is patent, therefore, that Alberta and Saskatchewan in winter will ship flour and grain not through Atlantic ports but through Vancouver. It may be argued that the Halifax and St. John ocean liners must have cargoes, and, therefore, they will carry grain and flour for so much less than from Vancouver. This is a fallacy. The ocean liners running to St. John and Halifax can all be filled with a small percentage of the grain grown in the West. The greater part must find its outlet through Vancouver.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the era of the big economic ship has come. Ships propelled with oil and carrying 20,000 tons of flour and grain and lumber and fruit from Vancouver to Liverpool can make the journey in three weeks, and the cost of carrying that freight from Vancouver to Liverpool will be the equivalent of 400 miles of a rail haul. Such ships can also carry first class tourists and second and third class passengers far cheaper than can railroads. The immigrants for Alberta and British Columbia will come through the Panama canal after 1914.

We shall have New England and Pennsylvania tourists visiting the Canadian Rockies in the summer and fall and going home by Panama. Moreover, when these great ocean steamers are built for the Panama and Vancouver trade, New York and Montreal and Boston merchants and manufacturers will route their wares and merchandise through Liverpool via Panama and Vancouver for Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Calgary, Edmonton and dozens of other cities in the West.

STEEL TRADE STILL ACTIVE

NEW YORK—Demand for plates will hold up as long as railroads continue to specify against their contracts as freely as they have for the past two months. In fact, sheets and plates are the mainstay of the market at present; mills making these products are already running behind with their shipments. Bars are still quoted at \$1.15, Pittsburgh basis, although there is not as much activity in that product as in certain others.

The Steel corporation has all of its available capacity in operation at present or will have in a few days, so that the smaller mills from now on will have the advantage of a certain amount of overflow from the larger ones. No actual price changes are reported, although all quotations are firm. President Farrell of the Steel corporation left Saturday for Washington, where he is to appear today before the Stanley investigation committee.

PITTSBURGH—Apart from the encouragement given by recent buying, the outlook for 1912 does not promise better things than 1911 has given. The rail outlook is not particularly satisfactory, for orders placed thus far, and statements of probable requirements, show a general falling off from those of last year, and are small, relative to the buying for 1900, the record rail year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Government experts estimate value of fuel peat in United States at \$40,000,000.

A new diamond field has been discovered on a farm at Moorfontein, western Transvaal.

As a result of following order to employees, "Ideas are worth money. Send in good ones and we will pay for them." Pennsylvania railroad has received many valuable ideas, for which the originators received financial reward.

Arthur S. Leland & Co.'s manual of dividends for the year 1911 has just been issued. It contains much data regarding par value, stock outstanding and dividends paid during the past year and also the high and low prices of the New York and Boston stocks.

Steel industry is operating on basis of 80 per cent to 85 per cent of capacity while Steel corporation itself is expected to be running at 90 per cent of capacity before the week is out. Carnegie Steel Company has all its open-hearth capacity in operation. Only 177 cars were ordered last week and but 20 locomotives. Fabricated steel orders so far in January call for about 85,000 tons.

DIVIDENDS

Lit Bros. of Philadelphia declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable Feb. 20.

The directors of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable Feb. 1.

The directors of the American Pneumatic Service Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on the first preferred stock of the company, payable March 30 to stock of record March 15, also an initial dividend of 1 per cent on the second preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 3.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—American Railways 4½%, Cambria Steel 4½%, Electric Company of America 12½%, Gen Asphalt pfd 7½%, Lehigh Valley 8½%, Pennsylvania Steel pfd 100%, Philadelphia Co 50½%, Philadelphia Co pfd 44, Philadelphia Electric 17½%, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 23½%, Philadelphia Tract 84½%, Union Tract 51½%, United Gas Imp 87½%.

COAL PRICES

Those dealers who had been quoting soft coal at the end of last week at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per ton have today generally marked up their price to \$4.75 to \$5.00. Likewise, those retail dealers in anthracite who did not on Saturday mark up the price of nut coal from \$7.50 to \$7.75 have now done so.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) BONDS

The treasurer of New Bedford, Mass., will receive bids until Jan. 26 at 7:45 p. m. for \$100,000 4 per cent high school bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1913, and maturing \$50,000 annually from Jan. 1, 1913, to 1932, inclusive.

Dullest Season IN LUMBER TRADE HAS BEEN PASSED

Believed That as Stocks Are Low Little Buying Is Needed to Create Some Activity in the Industry

WHOLESALE PRICES

Building operations for some time past have been restrained considerably and this naturally has had its influence upon the lumber trade. There is reason for the hope, however, that the dullest part of the season has passed. Stocks generally are low and it would take little buying to create some activity.

A New York special says: Inquiries from yards were more numerous during the past week in the lumber trade. After inventory many dealers found that supplies of the popular grades were rather limited and have placed orders for resupplying in anticipation of a good continuing demand from now on. Manufacturers are the principal buyers at the present time. Building lines are dull and featureless and little is expected in the way of new business until weather conditions become more suited. Yellow pine is in good request from construction companies and railroads, with values steady on the basis quoted. Box manufacturers are taking hold quite freely in the white pine market, and the undertone is a shade firmer in some quarters. Spruce and hemlock are quiet and unchanged. Hardwoods are in seasonable demand and quotations are fairly steady as quoted. Fancy stocks are in moderate supply.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER—Rail shipments—Frames, 9-inch* and under, \$24.50@25; 10 and 12 inch, \$26.50@27. Random, 2x4, \$21@22; 2x3, \$20.50@21; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$20@21; 2x8, \$22@23; 2x10, 2x12, \$24@25. Boards, spruce, 5-inch and up, \$19; matched spruce, 12 feet, \$22@22.50; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$19.75@20. Bundled flooring, clipped to lengths, \$19.50@20.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS—Shingles—Extras, \$3.60@3.65; clears, \$3.25@3.35. Laths, spruce—1½-inch, \$4; 1½-inch, \$3.50. Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$5; clears, \$4.8.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine—Partition B and better (¾@¾) \$27@28.50. No. 2 common 1x6 \$19@19.50, 1x8 \$20.25@21, 2x2 flooring edge grain A \$30.25@31, grain B \$36@37.50, grain C \$32@33, flat grain A \$28@29, grain B \$20.50@21.50. North Carolina pine: Edge rough (4-4 under 12 in) \$30.25@30.50, partition No. 1 13-16x3¼ \$30.50@31.50, roofers (6-6 inch) \$19.25@19.75, 8-inch \$20.25@20.75. Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch \$46@47, 1½, 1½-inch \$48@49, 2-inch \$50.25@51.25, 3-inch \$50@51. No. 1 shop—1-inch \$29@29.50, 1½, 1½-inch \$35@37, 2-inch \$38.75@39.75.

HARDWOODS

Quotations for hardwoods are for southern and western lumber. It is impossible to quote eastern stock, as it is not graded. The prices given for white pine are for the most carefully graded stock.

1s and 2s—Ash, brown, 1-in, \$55@56; 1½, 1½-inch, \$60@61. Blackwood, 1-in, \$43@45. Birch, red, 1-in, \$44@46. Sap, 1-in, \$42@44.

Cherry, 1-in, \$90@94; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$105@110; 2-in, \$115@120. Chestnut, 1-in, \$53@55. Maple, 1-in, \$43@45; 1½-inch, \$46@48. Oak, white, quartered, 1-in, \$85@87; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$88@90; plain, 1-in, \$54@58; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$56@60. Walnut, 1-in, \$115@120. Whitewood, 1-in, \$61@63; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$64@66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 \$100, 2% and 3-inch \$110, 4-inch \$115. Selects 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 \$90, 2% and 3-inch \$100, 4-inch \$107. Fine common 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 \$75, 2-inch \$78, 2s and 3-inch \$95. No. 1 cuts 4-4 inch \$55, 5-4 inch \$64, 6-4 inch \$65, 8-4 inch \$68, 2½ and 3-inch \$90. No. 2 cuts 4-4 inch \$38, 5-4, 6-4 inch \$53@55, 8-4 inch \$57, 2½ and 3-inch \$75. Stained saps 1 to 2-inch \$50@60. Shaky clears 1 to 2-inch \$49@60. Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$41, 8-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$39, 10-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$35.50, 8-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$34.

CORN PRODUCTS BUSINESS BETTER

NEW YORK—Corn Products Refining Company is grinding about 100,000 bushels of corn a day. Business is much better than during the last part of 1911. The present rate of grind has been maintained since Jan. 1.

Report for the year ending Feb. 29 will show practically the same earnings as last year. The first 10 months of the current year ran about \$100,000 behind the previous year, but the last two months will bring the figures up to last year.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 22.) Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—J. J. Hauser, U. S. Baltimore, Md.—M. Daniels of M. Jandorf & Co., Adams. Binghamton, N. Y.—J. G. Burns, U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker Co., B. A. A. Exeter st. Charleston, S. C.—W. V. O'Brien of D. O'Brien & Sons, Essex. Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Smock, U. S. Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, 106 Essex st. Chillicothe, O.—A. S. Culter of Culter & Seip, U. S. Cleveland, O.—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm Boot & Shoe Co., Essex. Cleveland—R. S. Janks of Adams & Ford, 106 Essex st. Columbus, O.—H. C. Werner of H. C. Werner Shoe Co., Tour. Dallas, Tex.—J. H. Frank of Sanger Bros., Essex. Denver Col.—H. C. Burnham, Essex. Evansville, Ind.—J. H. Blair, U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—E. Krause of Birch & Krause Co., U. S. Havana, Cuba—F. M. Otero of Fernandez, Indianapolis, Ind.—E. F. Welch, U. S. Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder of Cooper, Crowder Shoe Co., Brew. Knoxville, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Haynes, Lenox. Lancaster, Pa.—J. M. Davidson of Long & Davidson. Los Angeles, Cal.—Erwin Phillips of Stewart-Lewis Shoe Co., Essex. Louisville, Ky.—E. M. Olcott of Mammoth Shoe Store, Essex. Los Angeles, Cal.—Stanley Norris of M. A. Brown & Walker, 106 Essex st. Louisville, Ky.—M. J. Streng of Streng, Thielmeier & Co., Lenox. Lynchburg, Va.—H. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co., Lenox. Minneapolis, Minn.—D. T. Patten of Fireman-Patterson Shoe Co., Lenox. Milwaukee, Minn.—W. B. Hathaway, U. S. Nashville, Tenn.—E. T. Hollins of Hollins, Son & Co., Brun. Nashville, Tenn.—B. and E. Murray of Murray, Dillrel & Co., Brun. New Orleans, La.—C. M. Keltner of Keltner Bros., Lenox. New Orleans, La.—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son, Lenox. New Orleans, La.—D. Brizoli Adams of Boston Shoe Store, Adams. New Orleans, La.—W. W. Jones and A. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro., Tour. New York, N. Y.—J. Glick, Essex. New York, N. Y.—H. Plucus, U. S. Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hayward of Hayward Bros., U. S. Philadelphia—G. E. Grieb of J. F. Grieb & Co., Essex. Pittsburgh, Pa.—M. Bilbro of B. S. Graham & Co., Essex. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ed. Toube of Kaufman Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Richard Laird of Laird & Taylor, Bello. Portland, Ore.—J. A. Dougherty of Dougherty Shoe Co., Tour. Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoag of Roberts & Hoag, Essex. Richmond, Va.—Hawes Coleman of Wingo, Elliott & Co., U. S. Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Melzer-Alderson Shoe Co., Brew. Salt Lake City, Utah—Jen Davis, Essex. Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Tenkio Shoe Co., U. S. St. Paul, Minn.—S. Lifpitz, U. S. Toledo, O.—Ed Donaldson of Tiedtke Bros. Utica, N. Y.—F. E. Gans of Bowne-Gans Shoe Co., Tour. Wheeling, W. Va.—F. J. Green and M. A. Holden of F. J. Green & Co., Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Allentown, Pa.—J. H. Berger of Allentown Shoe Co., U. S. Cincinnati, O.—W. Marks of L. V. Marks & Co., 130 Lincoln st. Cincinnati, O.—Henry Sachs of Sachs Bros., 207 Essex. Milwaukee, Wis.—E. A. Luedke of Luedke-Schaefer-Buttles Co., U. S. Milwaukee, Wis.—J. H. Harris of Harris & Edmunds, U. S. Mount Holly, N. J.—W. S. Randall, U. S. Mount Holly, N. J.—J. Little of M. S. Marion Shoe Co., U. S. Marion, Ind.—J. Little of Marion Shoe Co., U. S. Omaha, Neb.—John Shannahan of F. P. Kirkendahl & Co., Portland, Me.—D. Sterling of Portland Shoe Co., U. S. Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, Jones & Co., U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—Frank Rand of Roberts Johnson & Rand, Tour.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

LEHIGH VALLEY—December: Freight revenue, \$2,619,552; Passenger revenue, 785,755; Total revenue, 3,405,307; Other transp. revenue, 88,400; Non-transp. revenue, 22,071; Total revenue, 3,515,728. Total operating expenses, \$2,109,791; Net operating revenue, 1,405,937; Outside operating—net rev., 159,378; Total net revenue, \$1,565,315. Taxes, 124,900; Oper. income, \$740,415. Six months ended Dec. 31: Freight revenue, \$16,406,234; Passenger revenue, 2,903,700; Total revenue, 19,309,934; Other transp. revenue, 332,501; Non-transp. revenue, 138,462; Total revenue, 19,783,597. Total operating expenses, \$13,829,097; Net operating revenue, 5,954,500; Outside operating—net rev., 610,283; Total net revenue, \$6,564,783. Taxes, 67,700; Oper. income, \$6,497,083. Second week January, \$226,100; From July 1, \$712,400. MOBILE & OHIO—Second week January, \$184,461; From July 1, \$225,511. CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—Second week January, \$117,319; From July 1, \$157,909. "Decrease. "Deficit."

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

1912 1911 Exchanges \$19,789,009 \$19,291,341 Balances 912,503 1,206,200 United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today at \$275,007.

ON WAY TO NEW YORK

ST. PAUL—James J. Hill left Sunday afternoon for New York to be gone about 10 days. It is said that the report that the Hill lines have bought control of the Western Pacific is a revival of the rumor current some months ago and then emphatically denied.

A BETTER INQUIRY FOR INVESTMENTS OF HIGHER CLASS

Long Term Bonds Likely to Become More Popular and Market for Them Is to Be Tested by Corporations

MONEY IS ABUNDANT

NEW YORK—There is accumulating evidence on all sides of a return to normal conditions in investment markets. That is to say, continued slackening of the political strain abroad and labor developments of a character to temporarily check activities in various lines, coincident with a great accumulation of money and in-different demands for the same for commercial purposes in this country, are encouraging leading financiers to renewed tests of the absorptive qualities of the investment markets.

One of the most interesting phases of the situation is the disposition manifested by our largest railway and other corporation directors to experiment again with long-term bonds. This is a decided feature, inasmuch as for many months past recourse has had to be had by financial interests to notes and other short-term forms of security.

The position is somewhat peculiar, although entirely favorable from the viewpoint of our bankers, except always, the unremunerative rates for money now to be obtained in financing domestic operations. As an illustration Europe, at the present time, is not only borrowing money from the country, but is beginning again to buy considerable amounts of our bonds.

While the general business and financial outlook still appears somewhat hazy, some shrewd observers believe that the great accumulation of money in the face of political uncertainties, which are entertained by many persons, will contribute toward a substantial investment demand for bonds and high-class guaranteed and preferred stocks, which will eventually leave the stock market into improved inquiry and activity.

It is also believed that another fulcrum for prosperity will be found in the scarcity of stocks of commodities and staples in many sections which has been the subject of comment ever since the business interests became discouraged and apprehensive over the political campaign against corporations in general, and certain large enterprises in particular. In a word, the feeling obtains in some well-informed quarters, that the security markets have discounted a great many unfavorable things which might happen, as well as others that are now apprehended, and in all probability will never take place.

It is also considered a case in point that the very condition of the largest financial interests in reverting to the issue of long-term obligations to finance railway and other operations denotes returning confidence on the part of the largest security holders and bankers in the country. The sale here of \$20,000,000 5 per cent 20-year debenture bonds by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway and almost immediate resale to foreign bankers of a considerable portion of the same, the decision of the Chicago & Northwestern railway to issue \$15,000,000 4 per cent bonds and the current financial operations of the New York Central, Norfolk & Western and other railway managements are confirmatory of the change in sentiment.

The ease with which financial accommodations can be secured and the current low prices for many important staples and commodities are inducing purchases of many lines of merchandise to fill day-to-day requirements are stimulating business generally, although the progress being made is still moderate.

On the stock exchange the daily records of dealings in railway and other bonds have shown increases, although it is still true that the largest percentage of trading has been in speculative issues, notably the traction issues. The bond market has been influenced in some cases by specific developments, but it is still true that the wish is father to the thought in regard to any considerable employment of the January interest and dividend disbursements in the investment market.

Features of strength have included New York Central debenture 4s and 3½s; Japanese first series 4½s; Wabash refunding 4s; Chino Copper 6s; Norfolk & Western convertible 4s; Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s; Northern Pacific 3s; Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 5s; Seaboard Air Line refunding 4s; Pennsylvania 3½s, 1915; St. Louis Southwestern consolidated 4s; Missouri Pacific convertible 5s and others.

There was shading from the best prices on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific convertible 4s; Delaware & Hudson convertible 4s; New York Central 4s of 1915; Allis-Chalmers 5s; Erie convertible 4s "B"; Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation 4s; Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s; Metropolitan Street Railway adjustment 5s, when issued; Southern Railway 5s; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s; Third Avenue adjustment 5s, when issued and refunding 4s when issued, and others.

Conservative estimate places 1912 motor truck production at 25,000, costing \$62,000,000 and 1913 production at 40,000 trucks costing \$100,000,000.

CORRECTION IN BANKING METHODS BROUGHT ABOUT

NEW YORK—Vice-President Talbert of National City Bank declares that banking practices current a few years ago are no longer possible here. The situation as result of those practices has been alleviated in so far as possible by the state banking department, but that department still lacks, according to Mr. Talbert, corrective power.

The change which has been brought about, and which was hastened by the desire to eliminate dangerous banking practices, has been accomplished through the clearing house. This association has admitted trust companies, bringing them under supervision, and has provided more efficient and stricter examinations.

The committee of the Clearing House Association has very strong corrective powers. If a trust company's or bank's capital becomes impaired, an assessment may be ordered; if officials or employees of clearing house members are unworthy or guilty of illegal practices, the committee may order their discharge; if a trust company or clearing house member becomes dangerously involved it may be expelled from the Clearing House Association, thus holding it up to public execution; if a trust company or clearing house member needs to be eliminated, a merger or consolidation with or absorption by a stronger institution may be brought about as already has been accomplished in several instances.

NAVAL STORES

Turpentine remains quiet, with the limited movement into consuming channels wholly routine, but the market is steady in tone and the quoted range is 53¢@53½¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—Only a limited movement into consuming channels is reported, and the market has a quiet appearance with an easy undertone. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$7.10, Gen. Sam. E. \$7.20, graded B \$7.30, D \$7.35, E 7.40, F \$7.45, G \$7.50, H \$7.55, I \$7.60, K \$7.65, M \$7.95, N \$8.05, W 8.15, V 8.35.

Tar and pitch—Continued quiet and uninteresting markets are noted for both tar and pitch, with quotations unchanged at \$3.75@6 for the former and \$4.25@4.50 for the latter.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine quiet at 40¢; sales none, receipts 491, exports 2161, stock 32,622. Rosin firm; sales 4260, receipts 2800, exports 7059, stock 128,428. Prices: W 7.50, W 7.60, W 7.70, H 7.75, H 7.85, K 7.90, I 8.22½¢, G 7.3½¢, M 8.62½¢@7.23½¢, G 8.22½¢, F 8.72½¢, F 8.62½¢@7.72½¢, E 8.57½¢@6.70, D 6.52½¢@6.67½¢, B 6.47½¢.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$6.30, Spirits quiet. Machine 38½¢. Tar firm, \$1.80. Turpentine firm; hard \$3.50, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 36s; rosin, American standard, quiet at 17s 3d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

A decrease in the reserve excess of \$51,428 was reported in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve agents increased \$3,023,572. (The statement in detail follows:)

	Decrease	Increase
Loans	\$221,442,000	\$6,870,000
Circulation	7,810,000	17,000
Deposits	104,204,000	8,756,000
Due banks	87,000,000	2,700,000
U. S. deposits	3,208,000	17,000
Reserve agents	42,022,000	4,216,000
Legal tenders	4,000,000	1,301,000
Due from banks	25,027,000	84,000
3% fund	308,750	431,000
Specie	30,290,000	1,572,000
Reserve excess	6,430,429	51,428
Exc. with res. agts.	14,400,429	3,023,572

*Decrease. Excess of reserves last year in Boston \$6,006,714; reserve agents, \$15,595,714.

VALUE OF CANADIAN CROPS

NEW YORK—Canada's field crops, calculated at the average market price, amount to \$563,712,000, according to a bulletin issued by the Dominion department of agriculture.

Conservative estimate places 1912 motor truck production at 25,000, costing \$62,000,000 and 1913 production at 40,000 trucks costing \$100,000,000.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EFFECTS OF LONDON
AIR UPON WALLACE
COLLECTION ARGUED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A controversy is at present in progress as to the deleterious effect of the London atmosphere on the treasures of the Wallace collection at Hertford House, and the consequent necessity of enclosing the various objects in glass.

According to E. Hamilton Bell, the treasures of this famous collection are suffering slow but irreparable damage owing to the action on them of atmospheric acids and also to their handling by those who visit the collection. In view of this state of affairs Mr. Bell advises that the example of the Victoria and Albert Museum should be followed and all the articles placed in glass cases.

Lord Redesdale, however, who is a trustee of the Wallace collection and of the National Gallery, has by no means so bad an opinion of the effects of the London atmosphere, and instances the case of a luster of Caffieri in his possession which has been exposed for 50 years without protection and still retains its brilliant condition.

Lord Redesdale confesses that he cannot see the advantage of covering up with glass the treasures kept at Hertford House, as glass, though it might succeed in keeping out a certain amount of dirt, would not in any way alter the composition of the air inside the glass.

Nor does he set much value by the example of the Victoria and Albert Museum, for he believes that steps are being taken to do away with many of the glass coverings which are at present to be found in that collection.

OUSTING OF LONDON
AS ENGLISH CAPITAL
DECLARED POSSIBLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Professor Haverfield, addressing the members of the Classical Association at Kings College, said that London as a capital was "played out" and that the day might come, though not in the near future, when the seat of government might be transferred to the north.

The professor's address was on "Roman London." The city, he said, owed its fall and second rise, and possibly would owe its future fall to geographical conditions. Soon after the conquest London was of Roman commercial origin, a small unfortified trading town occupying the eastern half of the site of the present city, Cannon street marking the southern and the bank the western limits. Then it spread westward to Newgate and the Fleet, becoming the largest and most important Roman city in the country.

He was uncertain when it was fortified by a wall, but he thought the end rather than the beginning of the third century. In the fifth century the city was destroyed by the Saxons. The geographical position of London was today ceasing to matter. London no longer represented the north of England.

The opening of the Atlantic to trade and traffic and the opening of the mineral resources in the north had changed the incidents of geographical conditions. For these reasons he wondered whether in the future the capital would not be moved to the north.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
AREA UNDER WHEAT
SHOWING INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The official estimate of the South Australian wheat harvest has been issued by the government statist.

The total area under crop is given as 2,578,740 acres, or 137,584 acres more than last year. Of this it is expected that 2,168,700 acres will be reaped for grain and 410,040 acres cut for hay. The total production of grain is put down at 20,680,640 bushels, or an average of 9.54 bushels per acre, as against 11.57 bushels last season; whilst the quantity of hay expected to be cut is 477,420 tons, an increase of 13,372 tons over the return in 1910-11.

In most divisions of the state a rainfall below the average has been experienced. Notwithstanding this the government statist has been enabled, from the reports he has received, to forecast such a comparatively satisfactory return, which is largely due to improved methods of cultivation adopted by South Australian farmers during recent years.

The report states that in view of the exceptional dryness of the season and the fact that many crops were sown on new land, precaution has been taken to considerably modify the numerous reports received, and that with favorable harvesting weather the results predicted should be fully realized. In many quarters, however, it is considered that the estimate is somewhat conservative, and it will, therefore, not be surprising if the return exceeds the average stated.

UNIONISTS OF ULSTER RALLYING
WITH CHEERS AGAINST HOME RULE

(Copyright by Topical Press)

Anti-home rule gathering at Omagh, Ulster—Sir Edward Carson addressing the crowd

Ulster's attitude on home rule is being closely followed by the Monitor's special correspondent and the following article graphically describes the great gathering at Omagh.

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ire.—Never since Lord Randolph Churchill's famous visit to Ulster, in the height of the struggle against Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, has anything like the same spirit dominated the ranks of the Ulster Unionists.

It is probable, indeed, that these Ulstermen are even more in earnest today, for the all-sufficient reason that the danger, from their point of view, is much greater than it was in the time of Mr. Gladstone. In Mr. Gladstone's day the House of Lords existed with an unpaired veto. Today the veto has been modified, and, granted a sufficient majority in the House of Commons, the passing of a home rule bill is only a question of time.

In these circumstances the Unionists of Ulster are rousing themselves to the most strenuous opposition, and the great meeting at Omagh, when the Irish leader, Sir Edward Carson, addressed his Unionist followers, was one of the most enthusiastic of later years.

Delegates Pour In

Twenty-five thousand delegates of mid-Ulster simply occupied the little town for a whole day. On this occasion Belfast and northeastern Ulster stood aloof, and the delegates who poured into the little country town, which is the capital of Tyrone, came entirely from the surrounding districts.

Sir Edward Carson and the Marquis of Hamilton stood in an open brougham, drawn up between the courthouse and the monument to the Enniskilleners who fought in the South African war, and past them, in one steady stream, rolled the 25,000 delegates, with their bands and banners, marshalled by the same extraordinary order and discipline that marked the great demonstration in Belfast a few months ago.

As the men marched past the carriage they were directed to the various buildings in which the meetings were to take place. The chief of these was the horse bazaar, where a temporary platform had been erected, and from which Sir Edward Carson was to speak. Behind this platform, fixed upon the

wall, was the message of Gustavus Hamilton, who held Enniskillen during the great struggle over two centuries ago, the struggle from which the famous Enniskillen Dragoons emerged a regiment.

Standing on Guard

"We stand upon our guard," ran the message, "but do resolve, by the blessing of God, rather to go out to meet our danger than to await it."

There were hardly any seats, there was no room for them. The building was filled by a dense mass of men, crowded shoulder to shoulder. As they waited, they filled up the interval by singing the ninetieth Psalm, and when Sir Edward Carson appeared, the cheering became deafening.

His speech was short, and exactly to the taste of his audience. He alluded

to the statement that Ulster was exhibiting a rebellious spirit.

"If the determination," he said, "to remain under an English king and an imperial parliament constitutes a rebel, I am proud to be a rebel," and in a moment the audience roared back, "So are we."

Once again there was a hurricane of cheers when he declared that if the government liked to try him for his attitude, they were at liberty to take him before the courts, and he shouted, with a reference to the recent decree of the Vatican, they won't have to obtain the permission of an ecclesiastic to take me there."

"He Is Not Here"

"I have dedicated myself," he declared, "to this movement, and I will be true to you. If any man here has lost heart, let him fall out of the ranks." And then came once more the answering shout, "He is not here."

Then followed the more serious element of the speech. He referred to the passage of the home rule bill, forced, by the closure, through the House, passed, owing to the modification of the veto, through the Lords, and converted from a bill to an act.

"Will that," he demanded, "be the termination or the beginning of this struggle? I believe it will only be the commencement. I may say I think it ought to be the real commencement of the struggle. We will do all we can with the resources at our command to defeat these nefarious proposals, but we tell the government that if they pass them in the teeth of our opposition we shall be ready even for that crisis, I spent a good part of yesterday investigating in Belfast what is being done, and I will only say this, that all proper and necessary steps are being taken and will be taken. In the last resort we, at all events, have the courage and the pluck of men, and we will show it."

Then came the other speeches, from the Marquis of Hamilton, Captain Craig, and the other Ulster members present, and then once more the delegates filed out into the streets and the march home began. It was four o'clock in the winter afternoon as contingent after contingent, with its banners and its drums, passed out of the town.

"They won't have home rule," declared an ex-Nationalist M. P., watching the banners swaying down the street. "They will fight if it comes to it against the Dublin Parliament, and they can fight. Ask the county inspectors."

CROWN LANDS BILL
IN SOUTH AFRICA HAS
SETTLEMENT AS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, S. Africa—A bill dealing with the allotment of crown land for settlement purposes will be submitted to Parliament. It will include the appointment of land boards for the different areas, their function being to advise the minister, power to be given to the government to acquire land for settlement by public auction, private treaty or exchange, the land acquired by government to be divided into holdings which shall be offered for allotment.

Applicants must be at least 18, have a competent knowledge of farming, possess sufficient capital to develop and work the holdings beneficially and declare they will work them for the benefit of themselves and families.

The period of the lease is to be five years, with option of purchase. No rent is payable for the first year, but for the second and third years it is 2 per cent on the purchase price, and for the remaining three years 3½ per cent. Residence upon the holdings is compulsory for not less than eight months of the year. All mineral rights are the property of the crown.

Hindu princes had contributed generously toward the make-up of this pageant, and had supplied a large number of animals and retainers required for the successful carrying out of this procession. It took more than an hour for these two vast corteges to pass before their majesties, and the riot of color and sound presented by the enormous concourse produced a most brilliant and impressive effect.

Orissa Paiks Dance

After the two processions had passed the Orissa Paiks executed a war dance. The Paiks constitute the hereditary yeomanry of the province, and are used at the present day as guards for the palaces and treasuries of the Orissa chieftains.

Finally the whole of the personnel of the pageant, who had formed up in a long line right across the ground, advanced towards their majesties, the Indian bands playing and the elephants raising their trunks in salute. It was a most impressive spectacle.

Perhaps, however, the most successful feature of the whole day's proceedings was the extraordinary welcome accorded to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress by the vast throng of natives gathered together on and near the Maidan.

Never, it is safe to say, has such a wonderful scene of enthusiasm been witnessed in Calcutta, and a feature which was particularly pleasing was the extraordinary good behavior of the na-

TWO DESTROYERS
FOR JAPAN WILL
RUN AT 33 KNOTS

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Referring to the new torpedo boat destroyers now in course of construction, the Jiji points out that the two 600 ton vessels being built will not be inferior to the best kind of their craft afloat.

These vessels will carry four guns of three-inch calibre, as well as two double-barrelled torpedo tubes. It is understood that they will be able to travel at a speed of 33 knots, and that they will be superior in many respects to the craft at present included in the Japanese navy.

DICKENS' SON COMMISSIONER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—H. F. Dickens, K. C., the son of the distinguished novelist, has been appointed commissioner of assize to go on the midland circuit.

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PRUSSIA IS HONORING
THE BICENTENARY OF
ITS NATIONAL HERO

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The two hundredth birthday anniversary of Frederick the Great falls on Jan. 23, 1912, and elaborate preparations are now being made throughout Prussia for the commemoration of the same. A religious service, attended by the Kaiser, will be held at the old Garrison church in Potsdam, where, in 1806, the great Napoleon remarked contemptuously as he drew an "N" in the dust, "If you were alive, Frederick, I should not be here!"

The Kaiser will then listen to a review of his ancestor's military career at the war academy. He will also hear an address given by Professor Koser, the Prussian historian-royal to a meeting of the Royal Academy at Berlin Castle. At night he will attend a gala opera, with a brilliant military suite, the piece selected being some stirring military composition.

An opera written by Frederick the Great entitled "Il re pastore," is to be produced on Feb. 4 by the Berlin Historical Society, and one of his dramatic works will be revived during the week of festivities. The celebrations all over the country will be largely military, but churches and schools as well as regiments are organizing special displays in honor of the national hero.

LAST GENERAL
ELECTION COST
ENGLAND £1,000,000

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A general election is a pretty costly affair. The return just issued of the last general election in England, shows that it amounted to just £1,000,000. This, of course, is exclusive of anything that may have been done by private individuals, the expenses of which must also be enormous. The actual official cost amounts to 3s. 8d. for every vote cast, and as the number of votes cast was 5,235,323, the amount is easily arrived at.

BRITISH "SAILERS" FALL OFF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been pointed out that out of the many overseas sailing ships listed to arrive at Australian ports foreigners are greatly in excess of those under the British flag, so says the Sydney correspondent of the Shipping Gazette. An almost similar preponderance of foreign vessels distinguishes the lists of expected arrivals in Melbourne and Sydney respectively.

CUNARD LINE TO MAKE CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that the Cunard Steamship Company will start in June and July a development of its present fortnightly service between London, Southampton and Canada. The steamers of the new service will sail direct from Montreal to Plymouth before proceeding to other ports in the English channel.

"I CANNOT ANSWER!" IS TORCH
WHICH LIGHTS CRISIS IN FRANCEForeign Minister Refuses to
Stand by His Leader's
Word of Honor and Senate
Committee Session Ends

RESIGNATION NEXT

The political revelations in connection with the Moroccan negotiations which have stirred all France and confirmed the statements made by the Monitor last year are vividly treated in the following special article.

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The inquiry of the Senate into the political negotiations which led to the despatch of the Panther to Agadir, and the subsequent difficulties terminated by the signing of the Franco-German agreement in respect to Morocco, reached a critical moment with the expression by the foreign minister, M. de Selves, of his inability to reply to the pressing questions of M. Clemenceau.

Again and again during the last year it has been pointed out in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor that there was a party in France desirous, largely for financial reasons, of coming to an agreement with Germany, without any regard at all to the existing entente between its own country and the United Kingdom.

The accuracy of this statement has steadily been proved, and when the senatorial inquiry was opened upon the Morocco negotiations, it became abundantly clear that every statement made was completely justified.

Inquiry Is Thorough

Every effort was made when the inquiry was first broached, to prevent the thoroughness of the investigations which followed. These efforts have been completely checked, with the result that the prime minister and the foreign secretary found themselves unable to reconcile their versions of what had taken place.

The prime minister, driven by questions to make a definite statement, declared in reply to M. Pichon, himself a late holder of the portfolio of foreign affairs, that on his word of honor there had never been any negotiations, either of a political or a financial nature, carried on apart from the strictly official ones.

This brought M. Clemenceau to his feet. The veteran ex-prime minister at once called upon M. de Selves for his version of this answer. At first the foreign secretary remained silent, but pressed by M. Clemenceau, he remarked that he always placed the interests of the country before anything else.

By this time the excitement was becoming intense, and it was not diminished when M. Clemenceau categorically

requested M. de Selves to tell the senatorial committee whether he, as foreign minister, and M. Cambon, as French ambassador in Berlin, had been kept informed of all the pourparlers between Paris and Berlin.

M. de Selves replied simply that he could not answer the question. Whereupon, amid the most absolute silence, M. Clemenceau remarked that, though M. de Selves might deny the fact to any one else, it was impossible that he could deny it to him. The answer of M. de Selves will probably be remembered as a historic one.

"I cannot," he said, "answer, because my duty is a two-fold one, the duty of telling the whole truth and the duty of loyalty to the ministry." M. Clemenceau's next remark brought matters to a climax.

Climax Is Sudden

"You may say this," he said, "to any other person, but you cannot to me, because you have told me the contrary." The effect of this declaration was so instantaneous that M. Bourgeois, the president of the committee, immediately adjourned the proceedings until the next day.

The result of the sitting was seen a little while later, when, after a long interview between the prime minister and the foreign secretary, the foreign secretary tendered his resignation, while a Cabinet council was summoned.

In reply to inquiries as to the action of the Cabinet, the prime minister could only be induced to say, after the meeting had terminated, that there would be no extension of the matter, a somewhat cryptic saying which was understood to mean that there would be no further resignations.

M. de Selves, in his official letter to the President of the republic, gives as the reasons for his resignation practically the answer he had previously returned to M. Clemenceau; namely, that owing to the impossibility of explaining what had occurred without a breach of the secrecy in which the Cabinet councils were involved, he found he could not continue to hold the portfolio of foreign affairs.

Position Was Difficult

It will be remembered that M. de Selves accepted this portfolio when the Caillaux cabinet was recently reconstructed, and that he then took the place in the ministry vacated by M. Cruppi. He has entirely gained the confidence of the foreign ambassadors, with whom his

WIMBLEDON MAY BUY PARK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Wimbledon town council has under consideration a proposal to purchase a considerable space of ground known as Wimbledon park and its extensive lake. The ground is now leased for a term of years to the Wimbledon Park Golf Club. Should the council agree to purchase this piece of land, the ratepayers of Wimbledon would be obliged to pay an additional fraction of a penny in the pound each year. There seems very little opposition to the proposed scheme.

WILLIAM GEORGE WRITES BOOK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—William George, brother of the chancellor of the exchequer, is writing a book on current politics in the Welsh language.

negotiations have been carried on, and it is understood that it was solely owing to his wish to carry through the Morocco agreement to the end that he has remained in a cabinet where his position has been one of considerable difficulty, owing to the peculiar views of the prime minister on the subject of foreign negotiations.

The rumor that the portfolio of foreign affairs was then offered to M. Delcasse, surprises no one. He is eminently the strong man of the cabinet, and his administration of the ministry of marine has been the real success of the present ministry.

For seven years M. Delcasse has patiently waited the reversal of the policy which suddenly flung him from office and deprived him of the portfolio of foreign affairs, owing to the action of Germany in the Moroccan negotiations which took place at that date.

M. Delcasse Firm

Even then M. Delcasse would have taken the ground which has been taken by M. de Selves in the recent negotiations with the Wilhelmstrasse. He would have declined the German terms and left the German government the responsibility of accepting the French terms or resorting to arms.

The prime minister of that day did not feel that France was strong enough to support the challenge, and M. Delcasse was sacrificed to the demands of the German government. The position of France in Europe, supported as it today is, not merely by the alliance with Russia, but by the entente with the United Kingdom, has enabled M. de Selves to play the part M. Delcasse in his day was prevented from playing, and M. Delcasse's return to the Quai d'Orsay would be the retort courteous to the Wilhelmstrasse in a way there could be no ignoring.

COLOR AND SOUND OF GREAT
CALCUTTA PAGEANT UNIQUEExtraordinary Welcome Accorded King-Emperor and
Queen-Empress by Vast Throng of Natives Rises
Above Magnificence of Processions and All Else

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The great Calcutta pageant, which has aroused so much discussion and for which preparations have been in progress for many months past, has come and gone, and must be regarded as a great success. One feature in which it may be said to have differed from the many other brilliant ceremonies in connection with their majesties' visit, was that it was essentially and entirely Indian.

The spectacle took place on the Maidan on a space about half a mile square, on three sides of which stood a vast crowd of spectators, the fourth side being occupied by an extensive temporary building with a large golden cupola in the center and smaller cupolas at intervals on either wing. The building was painted white and decorated with purple and gold; in the center was a dais on which their majesties sat in state upon the same golden thrones

which had been employed on the occasion of their landing at Bombay.

Processions Impressive

The pageant consisted of two great processions, one Muhammadan and the other Hindu, ending up with a dance by the Orissa Paiks. The first procession represented the Nauroz or New Year's day procession of Murshidabad, which was started some 200 years ago, and was an exact copy of the procession as carried out at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Most of the animals and "properties" which appeared in the spectacle were provided by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and large numbers of elephants, camels and horses, together with warriors armed with all sorts of weapons, fakirs, musicians and jeyboys, defiled before their majesties.

The second procession represented the Hindu Dasahara, which celebrates the victory of King Rama over the demon Ravana, and is observed annually throughout India. The various ruling

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THE HOME FORUM

THE LAW OF TREASURE TROVE

A LARGE quantity of treasure trove has been claimed by the British treasury during the past year, and there have been several cases in which the finders have been well rewarded. The law, however, which governs treasure trove, it is stated, has been administered unequally by the treasury and as a result many interesting relics are destroyed by those who find them. A committee of the Society of Antiquaries is now sitting to formulate proposals to the treasury with the idea of disseminating knowledge as to the law. It is thought that if the treasury adopted different methods of administration, more treasure trove would find its way into the possession of the crown.

Dr. William Martin speaking to a newspaper representative, expressed the opinion that the treasury act somewhat capriciously. Sometimes they give a generous reward to the finder, but again they also seem to act in a very niggardly fashion. He believes that the remedy lies in the publication of all their acts respecting treasure trove. The law, it itself, should be made clear, so that the finder can realize that he is not treated so badly. He believes that the employment of the police in taking possession of treasure trove might easily be improved on. The curators of museums have been given by the treasure trove committee a list of names of gentlemen in the south of England who are willing to act as referees, and who will give advice to finders of treasure trove.

Ancient Greek Literature

The Roman empire perished, it has been said, for want of men; Greek literature perished for want of anything to say; or rather, because it found nothing in the end worth saying. Its end was like that recorded of the noblest of the Roman emperors; the last word uttered was the counsel of equanimity. . . . Resignation was the one lesson left to ancient literature, and this lesson once learned, it naturally and silently ceased. . . . Filtered down through Byzantine epitomes, through Arabic translations, through every sort of strange and tortuous channels, a vague and distorted tradition of this great literature survived just long enough to kindle the imagination of the fifteenth century. The course of history, fortunate perhaps for the world, swept the last Greek scholars away from Constantinople to the living soil of Italy, carrying with them the priceless relics of forgotten splendors. To some broken stones, and to a few hundred manuscripts is due such knowledge as we have today of that Greek thought and life which still remains to us in many ways an unapproached ideal. —J. W. Mackail.

Discipline at West Point

West Point cadets dismissed for violation of the rules will stay dismissed if the President has his way. Recently he refused to reinstate five, and told the senators that even if they got Congress to pass a bill reinstating the boys he would veto it. He believes that such leniency toward offenders is subversive to discipline, and the majority of sensible persons will agree with him. —Youths Companion.

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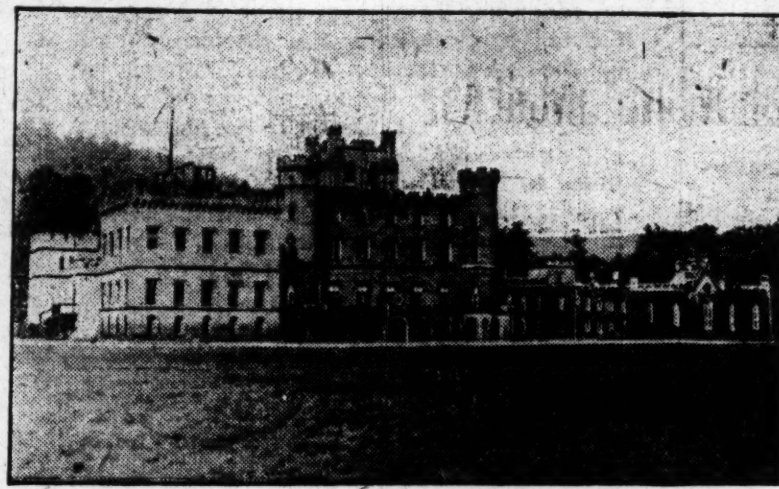
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BARONIAL RESIDENCE IN SCOTLAND

TAYMOUTH CASTLE is regarded as one of the most complete baronial residences in Scotland and is the home of the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane. It is situated near the eastern end of Loch Tay in the midst of an extensive deer park where some splendid oaks, larches, beeches, chestnuts and limes flourish. To the rear of the castle flow the clear waters of the river Tay, wherein yellow trout abound and silvery salmon pause and leap on their way from the North sea to the famous fishing loch near by, while a beautiful background is formed to it all by the richly wooded slopes of Drummond hill. The property of Lord Breadalbane extends from the door of the castle in Perthshire for more than 100 miles in a westerly direction, over lofty mountains and broad straths, across famous trout lochs and heathery grouse moors, through large forest and highland glens, until at length the waters of the Atlantic are reached on the Argyllshire coast.

The buildings which form the castle are grouped around a square central tower, which rises to a height of 150 feet. This is surrounded by a quadrangular structure having circular towers rising from the ground at the four corners finished with crenellated battlements. The great square tower makes a stately entrance hall and contains the grand staircase, which is of Gothic design, richly carved from floor to lantern, its walls decorated with armor, trophies of the chase and silken banners upon which are emblazoned the heraldic devices of many old Scottish families. Some of the finest apartments in the castle are typical of the times when



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
TAYMOUTH CASTLE WHICH HAS FAMOUS LIBRARY

feudal grandeur was at its height. The banner hall is finely adorned with panels of Italian tapestry and armorial bearings, while the Baron's hall, which is lighted by a mullioned window of stained glass with the arms of the Campbells of Breadalbane blazoned upon it, contains some splendid portraits by the famous Scottish painter, George Jamesone of Aberdeen. The drawing room, which is over 70 feet long, belongs to a later period. The paintings and coloring on the roof of this room took some seven years to complete. Perhaps the most interesting and beautiful room in the castle is, however, the library, famous for its exquisitely

carved ceiling and tracery work presenting a perfect mass of intricate Gothic design, whilst its walls are entirely covered with carved open bookcases in which are a collection of very rare books. "The Black Book of Taymouth," for instance, contains the genealogy of the Campbells of the House of Glenorchy and is a fertile source of information in regard to the manners and customs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In 1580 Sir Colin Campbell, the sixth Laird of Glenorchy, built the castle of Balloch on the site where Taymouth castle now stands. The old house of Balloch was demolished in 1801 and the new castle of Taymouth took its place.

WHY THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER

THE time was, and not so long ago, when the power of thought was not at all appreciated by the general public. Even now the number of those who understand the importance of right thinking is still relatively small. But a beginning of this understanding has been made, and to this cause I ascribe the fact that the world is manifestly growing better.

It used to be quite generally held that people could think what they liked, if only their actions remained within the law. Conduct was judged almost wholly by its outward manifestation. Evil thinking was not considered punishable, though it might be acknowledged to be culpable, as long as such thinking remained suppressed and latent. The public was apparently entirely unaware of the influence of thought though unexpressed in word, look or gesture.

Therefore many of the well-meant efforts of reformers to overcome evil not only failed in their efforts, but to some extent were actually productive of evil. It was supposed that evil and its so-called laws could be taught as verities and yet not propagate themselves. Parents and teachers, guardians and governments were inclined to think themselves justified in ruling by fear. Theologians imagined that they could manufacture Christians by terrorizing sinners with lurid pictures of hell fire. Sanitary experts fervently believed that they could make individuals, families, and nations healthy by teaching them

the intricate processes of disease and inculcating the fear of disease.

Now, while these false methods have not yet been entirely discarded, yet the trend in the direction of appreciating the necessity of right thinking as the basis for all improvements and all reform has set in strongly. By emphasizing the power of scientific right thinking to save and heal, Christian Science has opened up a new era for the world and the latter is growing better in proportion as human consciousness becomes more hospitable to that Mind which was always in Christ Jesus. A general amelioration of all untoward conditions is beginning to appear as the result of thinking which is rightly directed by Truth and is in accordance with the indestructible facts of being. It could not be otherwise. As the surmises, apprehensions, doubts and false beliefs of mortal thought yield to scientific certainty, mankind becomes at once more efficient and more loving.

The logic of events, judging from the present trend of thought, points to reform in every department of human activity. When once the general public understands that no one can afford to think evil by reason of the effect this has upon the thinker himself, every man

Books in the Hoe Sale

Of many valuable books sold in a New York collection lately the following are interesting:

Charles Scribners Sons paid \$500 for a "Confession of Faith, Owned and Consented to by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches in the Colony of Connecticut in New England," the first book printed in Connecticut, New London, 1710. John Cooke's play, "Greene's Tugboat," or the "Cittie Gallant," first edition, London, 1614, went for \$700.

A set of Pierre Corneille's "Theatre Avec des Commentaires," 12 volumes, Geneva, 1764, with the arms of La Borde de Mereville, binding by Derome, was bought for \$1500. It came from the Portalia collection. This edition was printed by subscription, raised by Voltaire for the benefit of Corneille's great-granddaughter.

Another sale was Thomas Coryat's "Cruities Hastily Gobbled Up in Five Months Travels in France," London, 1611. A tall copy of "Dyalogue Creatum," with 122 curious and interesting outline woodcuts printed at Gouda in 1482, was sold for \$450. The rare first edition of "The Sophy" by Sir John Denham, London, 1642, went for \$145.

Politeness is like an air cushion. There may be nothing in it but it cases the jolts wonderfully. —Apprenticeship Bulletin.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD asked a number of distinguished Americans what is the best gift that could be brought to the people of America this year. This is the reply of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon:

"If I were the New Year, and had it in my power to bring just one thing to the American people, I would bring to them the hunger and thirst for righteousness. The greatest need we have today is not a need of abolishing poverty, or giving people more things, . . . or solving the problems of temperance reform, housing of the people, day's wages, or anything of that sort. But the great need of the people, rich and poor, high and low, is the need of right living. . . . The whole country which we love is in need of the righteousness of the eternal God. If I could give that to this country as a New Year's gift I know that all the rest would follow."

BEAUTY OF HOLINESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is a most interesting fact and quite contrary to the austere Puritanical sense of religion that still prevails in some quarters that the beauty of holiness is repeatedly emphasized throughout the entire Bible. When the priesthood was first instituted under Aaron the command given by Moses was that their garments should be both glorious and beautiful. Of course, it is understood today that the Levitical law was largely made up of symbolic forms, yet these forms but foreshadowed the true spiritual ideals which were eventually to be unfolded to human consciousness.

As an example of the importance which the Hebrews attached to the element of beauty, there is a well defined instance in the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah. Jehoshaphat was confronted on one occasion by the apparently overwhelming forces of Moab and Ammon, but he was told not to be afraid nor dismayed by reason of their great multitude, for the battle should not be theirs, but God's. Encouraged by this assurance Jehoshaphat consulted with the people and appointed singers unto the Lord "that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army." As the thoughts of the people were turned toward God by the praise of the singers a most unexpected event took place in the ranks of the advancing enemy. The inhabitants of Mount Seir, who were also against Judah, had set ambushments into which the Ammonites and Moabites fell. As a result of this they began to fight among themselves and every one helped to destroy one another. When Judah arrived on the scene of the conflict the chronicler declares that they were all dead bodies and none escaped. This story illustrates the divine Principle which compels wrong to destroy itself and shows how completely mankind is protected from the attacks of evil when their thoughts are filled with truth and love.

The Psalms of David are replete with allusions to the beauty of holiness. When attacked by his enemies he lifted up his voice and sang "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple" (Psalm xxvii. 4). This may be regarded as an almost perfect example of the divine method of overcoming evil with good. It is pure metaphysics and enunciates the true Principle by which perfect love casteth out fear. Isaiah when under prophetic inspiration proclaiming the coming of the Messiah said that he should come to set the captives free, "to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified" (Isaiah lxi. 3).

All this tends to emphasize the fact that it is the function of the real man to express the beauty of holiness. It is his especial privilege to be the likeness of God and this naturally involves the reflection of all the divine attributes. Speaking of God's man, Mrs. Eddy says, "He reflects the infinite understandings. . . . The beauty of holiness, the perfection of being, imperishable glory" (Science and Health, p. 253), and again she enumerates the qualities of the divine nature as "beauty, sublimity, purity and holiness," which she says must eventually "appear in man and the universe never to disappear" (Science and Health, p. 509).

As in the case of all other good and really valuable things this quality of beauty seems to have its counterpart in the so-called carnal mind. Solomon devotes much time to warnings against the deceitfulness of mere physical beauty, and the prophets contain many allusions to the fleeting nature of all material beauty and excellency. Christian Science shows that the beauty of holiness is the natural manifestation of right thinking. It is the effect of spiritual reflection and consciously expresses the character of Godliness. Practising the Principle and rule of divine metaphysics inevitably leads to that paradoxical phenomenon which John describes as the coming of Christ in the flesh. Of course, this does not mean that Christ can ever really become flesh, but it certainly does mean that mortals, while still in the flesh, can conceive somewhat of the Christ Mind and so form better thought models of God and man. Is it not within the experience of us all that those whom we love and respect always seem beautiful? It is proverbial that all great characters when in action against some opposing wrong have invariably seemed beautiful to those who had eyes to perceive the nobility of their purpose.

In paintings of earlier ages we see symbolized the beauty of holiness by the celestial crown called a halo, with which the imagination was wont to surround the object of deep affection and tender sentiment.

While all these forms tend to crystallize thought into material concepts, still underlying thought was always reverence and adoration of the spiritual idea. It is worthy of note that the early Christian art, which became almost intemperate in the wealth of its expression in the middle ages, was primarily inspired by the ideals of divine beauty and goodness. While the objects themselves have long since ceased to possess any real potential value and have become mere relics of a bygone age, they still had their birth at a time of great spiritual devotion. Christian Science needs no such symbolic adjuncts in our day, for human consciousness has advanced to a more spiritual plane. The beauty of holiness is now understood to have its fullest expression in the infinite Mind and it is our duty to conceive this living ideal and to let it find expression in our daily walk and conversation.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science with descriptions and prices
will be sent upon
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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Rosalind at Arden

One of the prettiest parts of all the writings of Shakespeare is the story of Rosalind and her father in "As You Like It." The duke has been banished to the forest of Arden, leaving his daughter behind at the court where his brother Frederick has usurped his domains. Rosalind at last decides to go to her father, and with her cousin Celia, daughter of Frederick, she escapes secretly and travels off to the forest, with Touchstone, the court jester or fool, who is faithful to her, and goes hoping to protect the two girls. In order to appear as the defender of Celia, her cousin, Rosalind dresses in the doublet and hose which a boy would wear and takes the

name of Ganymede. There are many funny scenes where Rosalind has to pretend that she has the courage of a man. She talks merrily with Celia about how she must assume a manly air and behave with a swashbuckling manner, to carry out the impression that she is a boy.

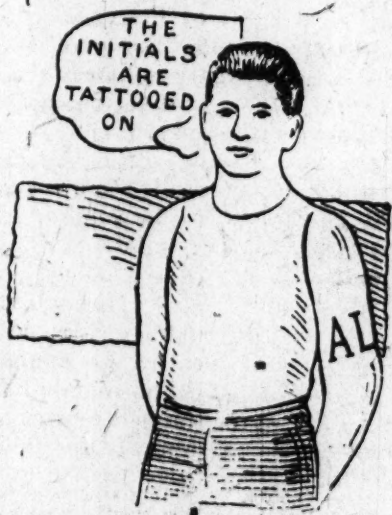
When they reach the forest they find a little cottage and settle down to live there, while they keep a lookout for the duke and his men. Orlando, who has been treated badly by his brother, runs away to the forest, too, with his old servant Adam. The scenes where Orlando cheers up the fears and weariness of Adam are very pretty.

So presently we find Rosalind living in the forest and making friends with the humble people there and even with Orlando, who loves her as Rosalind and thinks she is Ganymede, a pretty boy. She even makes the acquaintance of her own father in this disguise. He asks her what her parentage is and she answers saucily, "As good as yours." But at last at an appointed hour she comes in to find her father and Orlando and all the rest awaiting her. This time she wears her own clothes and, of course, Orlando and her father recognize her at last, and everything goes happily for them all.

Japanese Advertising

The Japanese have an original way of advertising, and they apply to the art all the poetry that their oriental imagination is capable of. They have recourse to the most varied and improvised methods and their combinations are sometimes as picturesque as they are original. A Japanese merchant informs his customers that his goods are sent off with the rapidity of a shot. A stationer calls his knowledge of natural history to his aid thus: "Our wonderful paper is as durable as the hide of an elephant." —New Era.

Picture Puzzle.



What kind of clock?
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Tackle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 22, 1912

Pounding a Man of Straw

WITH habitual genuineness of character supplemented by methods of a judge intent on getting at the essence of a case, President Taft at the New Haven Chamber of Commerce dinner ignored the issue which Senator Bailey of Texas tried to raise and devoted his attention to the real facts of the national situation. Were the Texan Demos thenes impeccable in his political record the public would have more interest in his dire prophecies of national peril arising where Demos follows after false gods. To set up the man of straw of socialism and pound it is a convenient and melodramatic device of statesmen of a certain school nowadays; but it deceives no one who knows the genesis of the present social unrest or political agitation in the United States. Individualism both as a theory and a practice is too thoroughly interwoven into the fabric of American activities to have been lost from it during the past decade as the result of insurgency. What the American public really is concerned with is not socialism but social justice. President Taft is not worried about socialism, whether of the Marxian or Berger brand, nearly so much as he is about the disinclination of the strong to bear the burdens of the weak and the persistence of the few in the effort to exploit the many through special privileges granted by law or through monopolies in manufacturing and trade. The President's chief enemies now seem to be men high in authority in the worlds of finance and commerce who resent his impartial enforcement of law, who would have discriminations in its enforcement, who would be a law unto themselves, that is, anarchists.

Waning respect for law and for courts which Mr. Root discussed in his address before the New York State Bar Association may be taken as a conservative lawyer's reply to such an article on the judiciary as Mr. Roosevelt recently contributed to the Outlook. Both Mr. Root and President Taft realize that for the preservation of society and for the securing of essential justice there must be major emphasis on principles of right applicable to all. No national "hero," on the one hand, can with safety be permitted to determine who shall be prosecuted and who not; and, on the other hand, no magnate, however wizardlike his gifts in corporation consolidations and economies, can be exempted from obedience to law. The chief significance of Mr. Root's address was his admission that altered social structure, modes of living, of industry and of commerce had created problems "for the solution of which the old reliance upon the free action of individuals appears quite inadequate. In many directions the intervention of that organized control which we call government seems necessary to produce the same result of justice and right conduct which obtained through the attraction of individuals before the new conditions arose." And yet, can Senator Bailey call Senator Root a socialist for straying thus far from the old individualism?

Housewives and the Butter Boycott

DURING the prevalence of extraordinary high prices of meat a few years ago some of the leaders of the congress of women's clubs held in Pittsburgh urged upon the housewives of America the idea of turning from the butcher to the greengrocer for their principal table supplies until such time, at least, as there should be a change for the better in the quotations for roasts, steaks and chops. How much this had to do with the reduced consumption of meats that became noticeable about that time is unknown, but there is no doubt as to the fact that the consumption decreased very considerably and that prices soon fell to the normal level.

Those in the leadership, of the Housewives League in New York city are now favoring the general adoption of a similar idea with reference to butter. They are advising the housewives of the country to use cheaper substitutes, and it is only reasonable to presume that many will follow this advice. If this proves to be the case the price of butter will soon decline markedly, and this decline instead of confirming the belief in a cold storage corner, or in the operation of any form of illegitimate speculation, may simply prove that the law of supply and demand is still a dominant factor in economics.

There is by no means butter enough in the country at this time of year to butter all the bread in the country. Or, to put it in another way, there is not enough butter in stock at present to enable everybody to spread butter as thickly as is customary in seasons when the cows are yielding milk in abundance. The universal clamor for it, however, convinces those who have butter in stock that they can easily get their own price for it. The moment this clamor ceases butter will come down. It is in the hands of the bread and butter eaters of the nation to say whether it shall stay up or come down. The housewives of the country can exert a very widespread and powerful influence in either direction. All this applies to other food articles as well. The people are not dependent upon any particular kind of food. No trust or combine that ever was organized, or that ever can be organized, is, or will be, able to withstand the public's determination not to use the commodity which the trust undertakes to control.

At any stage of the contest all that is necessary is organized opposition on the part of consumers; to admit that this is impossible would be to hold that the people as a whole do not know how, or do not care, to protect themselves against imposition. There is another thing to be learned in this connection. Profits rather than excessive prices are what the trusts and combines, the commission men, the wholesalers and the retailers are after, and it is easily within the probabilities that all of these so-called middlemen would be pleased rather than disturbed by any popular movement having for its purpose the discouragement of present-day high price tendencies all along the line from the soil to the market.

THE number of favorite sons and possibilities in the presidential field makes reasonable the prediction that 1912 is going to be a great year for campaign button factories.

GOVERNOR WILSON, in saying that he believes in "animated moderation," has coined a new phrase, and one of its virtues is that when necessary it can be reversed.

THE hearing tomorrow before the committee on roads and bridges of the Legislature on the bill accompanying the recommendation of the Massachusetts highway commission restricting the speed and weight of motor vehicles is of great interest to the state. This bill limits vehicles over four tons to eight miles an hour and vehicles of six tons shall require the permission of local authorities in charge of the particular road over which it is proposed to move the load. Other states are using the same means of relief. Col. Edwin A. Stevens, state commissioner of roads of New Jersey, in his report to Governor Wilson, says among other things that he believes the time has come when a limit should be placed on the weights of vehicles. He comments also on the increasing cost of maintenance compared with the cost of construction.

The economy of the motor truck lies in the fact that it can carry great weights long distances at far greater speed than that possible for horses. The combination of high speed and the great weight is playing havoc with roads that were constructed for a different kind of traffic. The automobile is such a recent invention that road construction has not kept pace with the changing demands. In so far as changes have been made in road construction, they have been with the object of providing for light-motor cars rather than motor trucks. Until our roads are reconstructed to take care of vehicles of great weight some restriction may have to be made.

What form should this restriction take? There are several possibilities: either to restrict the speed, the width of tires, the construction of tires, or the streets over which they can travel. To restrict the speed, the weight or the streets permanently is to place a tax on industry which ought not to exist. Of course, in crowded sections, the speed of any vehicle will always be limited either by law or by the caution of the driver; but until the main thoroughfares have been built to stand any traffic, probably the speed will have to be restricted out of regard for the roadway.

There is another reason why our road construction must be planned to take care of greater burdens. It is not probable that the public will much longer put up with street cars such as we have today. The present generation has seen the transition from horse cars to electric cars, the next generation will probably see a transition from electric cars on tracks to some kind of transportation vehicles that do not require tracks, that will come up to the sidewalk and pick up passengers. We shall be spared much of the noise and inconvenience of street railways. That time is not so far off that we ought not to begin planning for it. Already in Germany they have begun the experiment with trolley cars that run without tracks that have a flexible pole allowing them to go up to the sidewalk for passengers. In catching up with what is passing Massachusetts should also anticipate the future.

The Coming of the Connaughts

IF THE Duke of Connaught, now serving as governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, visits the American metropolis in order to enjoy certain esthetic aspects of civilization which flourish better there than they do in Ottawa, he may count on a cordial popular welcome. Other recent incumbents of his honorable office have established precedents for his coming to the states occasionally; but were this not so he still would be justified in the effort to satisfy his curiosity as to urban expansion of a type quite different from London's, and his desire to enjoy the hospitality of Ambassador Reid, who happens to be in New York now.

Americans are desirous that this representative of the royal family, this cosmopolitan with a specially varied experience as mediator between the throne and the democracies of the British colonies, should see as much of the American republic as he can while resident in the Dominion. The cordial relations that his predecessor in office established with officials in Washington and with men of affairs in New York contributed to friendlier relations between the two peoples than had existed for some time; and these relations have not been radically altered by the recent Canadian rejection of reciprocity. Fortunately, the Duke of Connaught has a personal record that will insure his being given a peculiarly friendly welcome whenever he and his family venture across the line.

LOOKING ahead to the time when the Panama canal shall introduce new transportation conditions in the western hemisphere, certain steamship companies and railroads that are immediately concerned forecast situations that seem in some respects to fall to the ground by the weight of their own unreasonableness. It cannot be denied that when the new passage is afforded across the American continent, due advantage will be taken of the chance to save both time and money. But it may be put down as a fact that the great traffic which found its chief opportunity in the Suez canal, as a short cut to the East from Europe, will continue along that route because that will remain the shortest of all possible routes. Those responsible for the Suez enterprise knew very well that in due time there would be a Panama canal. Only obstacles that might easily have been overcome prevented the isthmus from being pierced long ago. The American undertaking stands entirely separate from that connecting the Mediterranean and the Indian ocean.

As for certain American railroads that seem to be apprehensive of the canal as a coming destroyer of overland business, it is the opinion of Prof. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania that in the end the railways will find water transportation cooperative and not competitive. That there will be a readjustment of rates Professor Johnson believes certain, according to his speech before the Chicago business congress, but he adds that if the canal really secures a large trade the coastwise business will also bring profit to the roads. It has yet to be learned how the railroads controlling certain water transportation will meet the situation, for it is here, of course, that the independent lines will find their greatest opposition.

The entrance of a new competitive element in a business community frequently makes for more business. It can hardly be different in this matter of transportation. However, shippers may usually be relied upon to seek out what suits them. If the new order of things requires readjustment, existing railroads and steamship companies will have to fall in line. Rivalry is often wholesome, and in this case the essential cooperation will doubtless be forthcoming in the end.

Effect of Motor Trucks on Roads

THE University of Wisconsin announces that it will soon proffer at Madison an exposition with popular features calculated to draw the groundlings and for the more thoughtful citizen a complete setting forth of the activities of an institution that works on the theory that its campus is coterminous with the bounds of the state. This, to be sure, is an innovation. But what of it? So long as concrete evidence is given to the people of the values they are receiving for taxes paid, so long as they are led to understand more completely than before the principle of social service that governs the institution, what difference does it make how the proof is given? It is well for any state to have a center toward which all its citizens turn for light and leading in solving political, economic and ethical problems. A state capital town that is fortunate enough to be so considered because of the cooperation of state administrative and legislative officials and university experts must come in the course of time to have a very different moral atmosphere from the capitals that are known chiefly for questionable politics.

If in addition the state, the city and private individuals combine in city planning and endeavor to give to the city what Madison, Wis., is coming to have, namely, architectural unity and dignity worthy of a civic and intellectual center, then it is all the more important that the university should arrange to have, coming up to it from the villages and towns where its democratic methods of education make it a vital factor, the plain people who furnish it with revenue and with pupils.

An exposition such as the one now contemplated is a high-class legitimate advertisement. Like all such efforts to mediate between persons who have something to exchange, this form of advertisement in itself is educational. From the pedagogical standpoint it is interesting because it will stimulate the university to a task of synthesis in classification of its work that otherwise might not be carried out with anything like the same care or on the same large scale. When completed and open to the public, the exposition will no doubt teach the university things about itself as well as educate the Wisconsin public.

Of course, an experiment of the kind will draw alert educators from all parts of the country to Madison. The city both literally and figuratively is set on a hill and its light cannot be hid under a bushel.

THOSE who have only a partial and superficial acquaintance with the facts are prone to the mistake of generalizing when they undertake to discuss the pie belt. That term is far too comprehensive to be carelessly employed. One might, with as little excuse, undertake to be minute and specific with respect to the alfalfa belt, the sorghum belt, the cotton belt, or even the ordinary, everyday, leather belt. We are led into these remarks by published statements to the effect that the refusal of the authorities of a certain educational establishment within the limits of Greater Boston to serve mince pie to the students oftener than once a year has caused over the entire pie belt a tremor of insurgency.

Now, as a matter of fact, this episode has received very little, if any, attention throughout the pie belt; it has received no more attention, that is, than would be occasioned in the cereal belt, we will say, by the refusal of the authorities of an educational institution in Greater Chicago or Greater St. Louis, or Greater Omaha, to serve corn cakes oftener than once a year to its students. The cereal belt as a whole might take passing note of the incident, but the inhabitants of a territory that consumes in the season perhaps 7,000,000,000 corn cakes, to say nothing of other cereal products, could hardly be expected to become excited over it.

Likewise, what difference, more or less, could the exclusion of one kind of pie from one institution make to the pie belt as a whole? We have recently seen the pie belt described as a strip of territory that stretches from northeastern Maine in a southwesterly direction, narrowing as it crosses New York and broadening again until it covers the entire face of Pennsylvania. We have seen it stated, in a rather partizan newspaper, however, that pie is plastered over New England like the protective tariff. We have heard it said that in Massachusetts alone the pies baked on any given day, if used as ordinary building material, would make a structure of greater dimensions than the Eiffel tower. These statements are all exaggerations, and yet they have a basis in fact. They serve a useful purpose here, as helping to show how small a matter is the refusal of a single educational institution to serve mince pie oftener than once a year.

Rumor that this refusal has created social unrest throughout the pie belt is, of course, without foundation. If the institution referred to had refused to serve any kind of pie oftener than once a year, the case would be different; but situated as it is in close communication with the pie center of the country, at a point where a telephone order will bring pie by the wagon load in every variety known to ancients and moderns, and engaged as it is in the training of young people to whom pie is atmosphere, range of vision, perspective, the very idea that it would court not merely insurgency but open rebellion, by attempting to shut off the supply, is absurd.

The pie belt is not a geographical proposition. It is, rather, an intellectual state with many mental subdivisions such as apple, peach, cherry, pumpkin, squash, custard, gooseberry, huckleberry and mince; and it is doubtless more difficult to disturb its normal attitude in a land where it is known, respected and loved than it is to amend the constitution of the United States.

A WRITER in one of the leading British periodicals is greatly exercised over the continued increase in the production of gold. It should quiet him to notice the continued need of it in order to keep up with the prices.

FOR many consecutive days lately Chicago's consumption of coal has been 720,000 tons every twenty-four hours, and among heads of families and owners of flats the feeling against the smoke nuisance is stronger than ever.

IF THE ambassadorial service is to be recruited from the state department, it is easy to see that one who would like to get a start in the state department will have to come early to avoid the rush.

MR. CARNEGIE has experienced a great deal of trouble in the collection of his witness fees, but he is probably consoled by the consideration that he enjoyed himself while he was a witness.

University Exposition a Worthy Advertisement

Unfounded Rumors on the Pie Belt

Rivalry and Cooperation